9166. b. 43.

AN

Exact History

OF THE LATE

Revolutions in NAPLES,

And of their Monstrous Successes, not to be parallel'd by any *Antient* or *Modern History.*

Publish edby the

Lord ALEXANDER GIRAFFI

in *ITALIAN*;

And (for the rareness of the subject) rendred to *English* by *J. H.* Esq;

Truth never look't so like a Lye,
As in this Modern History.

IN TWO PARTS.

LONDON,

Printed, and are to be Sold by *Peter Parker* at the *Leg* and *Star* in *Cornhil*, against the *Royal Exchange*, 1679.



Effigie & uero Ritratto di Masianiello, co:man:
:dante. in Napoli.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

TO THE RIGHT

WORSHIPFULL

the Governour, the Deputy,

and the reſt of the worthy

Company, trading into the

Levant.

SIRS,

THE Scene *of this enſuing* Story, *was that* Country *where* Princes *are* Merchants, *and with which yo hold moſt* correſpondence; *This, with thoſe high reſpects I have alwayes profeſs'd to that* Noble Society, *and the employment which by* Royall Commiſſion *I once had to ſerve ſome of them, induc'd me to this* addreſſe.

The Originall *was very lately compil'd by an*

Italian Nobleman; *and though it be a* ſmall volume, *yet it contains as* ſtupendious paſſages, *as ever hapned on* Earth *ſince* Diſcord *firſt entred into the* World; *And indeed were they not* freſh, *and acted, as it were but* yeſterday, *it wold ſtagger any ones* faith *to believe, that in ſo well a* policed City *as* Naples, *commanded by a* Viceroy, *and three* præſidial Caſtles, *ſo full of* Nobility *and* Gentry, *as no place more, abounding with ſo many* ſober *and* Politic Heads, *I ſay, it would ſtumble any ones belief, that a young* fellow, a petty poor bare-footed Fiſher-man, *ſhold draw after him in leſſe then three days, above* forty thouſand armed men, *and ſhaking off his* linnen ſlop, blue waſtcoat, *and* red bonnet, *ſhould the forth day ride triumphantly upon his* Courſier *in* cloth of ſilver, *command all* Naples, *and conſequently neer upon* ſix hundred thouſand ſouls, *as abſolutely as ever* Monark *did*; *and all this by his own* ſingle orders, *which were of force enough to* plunder *or* burn *any houſe, to baniſh the* proudeſt Lord, *or chop off any* head, *without* judicial Proceeding.

In this Narration, *though* ſhort *and* ſmall; *you may ſee all the circumſtances hereof related with much* exactneſſe; *Moreover as in a* little Ring *emboſs'd with ſome* precious Stone, *one may behold the* effigies *of a* great Caſtle, *or* Mountain *(by a rare contraction of the object) ſo in*

this

this small History of * Anello, } a ring.
which, with his lively pourtrait, }
I present unto your eyes, you may discern the greatnesse of my desires, that the world should witness how much I am

X. May
1650.

Your humble and

ready Servitor,

James Howell.

LIV.

Non eſt quòd *mireris præterita*,
Præſentia te reddent *attonitum*.

Leave off admiring *what* before *hath paſt*,
This preſent *Age will make thee more* agaſt.

NEWES FROM NAPLES.

The Proeme.

THat brave Napolitan *Courſer*, no leſſe generous then undaunted, who for exceſs of mettle, (prancing and triumphing in his own liberty) wouldnot ſuffer either bit in mouth or ſaddle on back by any barbarous Nation or Foe for ſo many Ages.

He, who in ſo many warlike aſſaults ſo full of Martiall ſpirits did by his proud neighing kick down the pride, and broke the courage of the great *Hannibal*, giving him ſuch thumps on the breaſt that drove him back to the banks of Carthage after his glorious victories againſt the Romans, and other Nations by him debelld.

He who ſtopp'd that formidable Army of three hundred thouſand Combatants under King *Genſericus* the Goth, after he had ſack'd and burnt Rome, forcing him to bid a us'd farewell to fair Italy.

He who with a bold tooth did ſo irreparably ſtrike *Belliſardus* the Greek, that he conſtrained him to take counſel of his feet, and betake himſelf to a ſhamefull flight.

He that with a mortal kick ſtruck *Alboinus* the Pagan, King of the Longobards, with an innumerable Army, having had the dominion of Italy ſix hundred years and upwards.

He who triumph'd o're three moſt potent barbarous Kings, *di Fontana* King of Affric, *di Eſdione* King of *Boetia* and *Carthage*, and of *Marchinato* King of Syria and Perſia, taking pleaſure to ſwim in the blood of two and forty thouſand *Saracens*, and never reſted or drew back his foot till he got from them all the ſpoils of that fearful Army.

He who after three moneths of ſtreight ſiege did force *Henry* the German Emperour to retire himſelf ſhamefully.

He who being gameſome and full of heat, delighted chiefly to prance among arms and armed men, and to whiten the ſands with his foame, being already ſtain'd with the blood of the enemy, and to trample upon unburied carcaſes.

This brave Napolitan *Courſer* came afterwards by misfortune (his ancient liberty and innated bravery being loſt) into the poſſeſſion of ſtrangers, ſometimes of the *Normans*, ſometimes of the *Swevians*, ſometimes of the *French*, but not without the expence of a world of blood: At laſt he fell into the hands of the *Arragonians*, and the moſt renowned Houſe of *Auſtria* their Succeſſors, who looking upon him with a gentle look, and whether he was ſtroak'd with ſome magic hand, or ſwitch'd with ſome inchanted rod, he receiv'd from them the bridle into his mouth, the ſaddle upon his back, and willingly took up the Cavalier to manage him ever ſince.

Theſe afterwards by their natural ſagacity feeding and nouriſhing him with grains of many graces, and conceſſion

ceſſion of priviledges, made him ready to obey, and delivering him to the government of their Horſe-courſers, that being well guided and inſtructed by them in the art of war, they might quickly make uſe of him upon occaſion of any enterprize.

Naples for the ſpace of 203. yeers ſerv'd the Majeſty of this Houſe with no ill-minded gratitude and fidelity; ſhe ſuccor'd *Alphonſo* the firſt with a voluntary impoſition of ten Carlines upon every fire throughout the whole Kingdom for ever; they added five Carlines more to *Ferdinand* for ever, and ſo by degrees it mounted to 66. Carlines, which ſhe payes to this day, and comes to three millions of gold yeerly.

She ſerv'd the Houſe of *Auſtria* afterwards with more readineſſe, having ſupplied *Charles* the fift in ten donatives with five millions, *Philip* the ſecond with thirty in three and thirty donatives, and *Philip* the third and fourth, from the year 1628. to this day with an hundred millions and more, for which free donatives notwithſtanding 'twas neceſſary to impoſe many taxes and gabells upon all edible commodities, to the end that he might compleatly ſatisfie his deſires.

And purſuing the ſame affection towards her King now regnant in the year 1646. and being deſirous to preſent him with a new donative, without having any regard to her own forces now much infeebled, a new deſign was found out to put a freſh gabell upon fruits, which comprehended all ſorts as well dry as green, as far as Mulberries, Grapes, Figgs, Apples, Pears, &c. depriving her of her ordinary nutriment: But making her live ſo ſeven moneths continually, ſhe fell down at laſt flat upon the ground by meer weakneſſe, and then feeling her deplored eſtate, and of the whole Kingdome,

ſhe

ſhe took a new reſolution to disburden her ſelfe no
onely of this, but of all other inſupportable exaction
formerly impoſed, and this ſhe did not without wel
grounded reaſons : For it is a clear caſe that there i
engraven in the breaſts of men by nature her ſelf a de
teſtation of ſlavery, and how unwillingly they put thei
necks into the yoke of another, ſpecially when it become
intolerable, when exorbitant exactions are impoſed upo
Subjects, whereby they are reduced to extreme fits o
deſperateneſſe. *Ad extremum ruunt populi exitium, cùm
extrema onera iis imponuntur* ; People run to extrem
ruine, when extreme burdens are laid upon them, a
Tacitus truly taught.

Hence it came to paſſe, that in the Royall City o
Naples, that Maſſe of numberleſſe peeple with thei
families being among other gabells much aggriev'd fo
that upon *fruits*, and not being able to indure it, and
having made it often known unto the moſt excellen
Lord the Duke of *Arcos* Vice-roy of that Kingdome,
by the publick cries and lamentations of women and
children, and the men of *Lavinaro*, and other popula
quarters as he paſs'd through the Market place to the
devotion of the moſt holy Mother of *Carmine* in th
Church of the Carmelites, ſituating along the ſaid Mar
ket, and having petitioned him by the means of the moſt
eminent Cardinall *Filomarino* the Archbiſhop, and o
thers, to take off the ſaid gabell ; upon a Sunday as his
Excellency went to the ſaid Church he heard a great
buzz among the peeple, and little leſſe then threatnings
preſages of the following commotions which ſucceed
ded afterwards, and promiſing to take quite off the
ſaid gabell, he returned with ſuch apprehenſions of
fear into the Palace, that he not onely went no more to
the

the *Carmine*, but he wold not ſuffer the moſt ſolemne Feaſt of S. *John Baptiſt* to be celebrated, which was us'd to be yearly in Naples; and this was done of purpoſe for preventing ſuch an infinite crue of peeple ſhould not aſſemble in one place.

In the interim the peeple much grumbling and murtering that the promiſed grace was delayed, put fire one night to a baracca of powder in the Market place where the ſaid gabell was exacted, which was afterwards repair'd when this had twice happen'd.

There wanted not from day to day moſt pungent and bitter invectives full of popular grievances, and of fiery proteſts againſt the public Officers, fixed up in the moſt public places of the City.

This boldneſſe increaſed afterwards, and with this boldneſſe and envy upon the report that was had of the good ſucceſs in the revolutions of *Palermo*, and a good patt of *Sicelie*, *Meſſina* excepted, had for their grievances by force of Arms from the moſt excellent Lord the Marquis of *Velez* Vice-Roy of that Kingdome, who took off, or moderated moſt gabells, and gave afterwards a general pardon for all exceſſes, as for opening of priſons, murthers, thefts, arming in the Country, and all other offences, &c. The tenor whereof was as followeth:

The firſt Ban, or Act of Grace in Sicilie.

HIs Excellency in relation to the royal Patrimony by this preſent Act to be alwayes in force, doth take off & aboliſh to perpetuity the gabel of meal, wine, oyl, fleſh & cheeſe throughout all this City and Territory of *Paler-*

mo

me for ever, and that the Consulls for the Master-ships are to have two popular *Jurats* to perpetuity from this day forward, for the service of the peeple. In Palermo this 21. of May, 1647.

The Marquis of Velez.

Subscribed by all the Ministers of the Patrimony, as also by the Civil and Criminal Court, and by the Master Notary of the Kingdom.

The second Ban in Sicilie.

BEcause that this night the prisons of the *Vicaria* were broken ope, and the prisoners made to go out that were found therein, and his *Excellency* knowing the said prisoners to be faultlesse, by this present Ban he pardoneth all and every one of the said prisoners: and likewise his *Excellency* doth acquit and pardon them who were found left in the said prisons, and did not go out; moreover his Excellency doth give grace and pardon *Sub verbo & fide Regia*, by royall Word and Faith, to all the said prisoners as well for the Delinquency of flight, as for all other Delinquencies for which they were imprison'd. In Palermo this 21. of May, 1647.

The Marquis de los Velez.

Don Livo Pente President of Justice.

The peeple of Naples being thus allur'd and incouraged by the example of the neighbour Kingdom, grew very envious to attain the same freedome, saying, And what?

what? are we leſſe then *Palermo?* is it not our peeple peradventure if they unite, more formidable and warlike? Have not we more reaſon far, being more burden'd and oppreſs'd? On, on to Armes, time is pretious, 'tis no good to delay the enterprize, &c. Theſe, and like complaints made in divers Conventicles became now publick: Whereupon the Lord Vice-Roy in high wiſdome being very deſirous to prevent miſchiefs, caus'd the ſix Quarters or Precincts of the City to meet often-times, *viz.* The fifth part of the Gentry, and the ſixth of the peeple, that by all means there might be wayes found out to take off that gabell or tax upon *Fruits.* Which deſign though 'twas pleaſing to all for the ſatisfaction of the peeple, yet becauſe it was prejudicial to ſome of the Farmers, there were ſecret wayes found to hinder the happy effect of the ſaid buſineſs, but they went about to diſſwade the Vice King from the accompliſhment of his promiſe made to the peeple, and either to pleaſe him, or for their own private intereſt (which is more probable) they repreſented unto him, that a few poore Tatterdimalians had made all that noiſe: Therefore they induc'd him to repaire the Toll houſe for fruit that was burnt, which he did, but with a purpoſe to take it quite off, or find ſome temperate way to ſatisfie the diſcontented peeple on the one ſide, and the Napolitans, Nobles, Gentry and Merchants on the other ſide, who had advanc'd upon the ſaid gabell above ſix hundred thouſand Crownes, upon the account of the Capital million, and eighty five thouſand Crownes of annual rent.

This way of temper was buzz'd abroad to be ſome new Tax that was to be put upon Corn and Wine; whereunto th' intraged peeple replyed, and proteſted that they

they wold never give way thereunto, but they reiterated their instances to have the said gabell upon Fruits to be quite taken off, and not to put any other in compensation of it.

As matters were thus perplex'd, behold, an occasion did suddenly present it self in an instant, the 7. of July, 1647. which made way to the totall execution of the desired purpose, as it shall be clearly declared very punctually from day to day, and that with as much fidelity and truth, as any pen can possibly promise upon this subject.

Sunday the 7. of July, 1647.

The first Day.

A Young man about twenty four years old hapen'd to be in a corner of the great Market place at Naples, a spriteful man, and pleasant, of a middle stature, black-ey'd, rather lean then fat, having a small tuff of haire; he wore linnen slops, a blew wastcoat, and went barefoot, with a Mariners cap, but he was of a good countenance, stout and lively as could be, as the effects will shew. His profession was to angle for little fish with a cane, hook and line, as also to buy fish, and to carry and retail them to some that dwelt in his quarter and such men are called in Naples *Pescivendoli*. His name was *Tomaso Anello* of Amalfi, but vulgarly call'd *Masaniello* by contraction. This man dwelt in the Market place, and under the window of his house there were the Arms and name of *Charles* the fifth; very antient towards the left side of a fountain hard by, which might

attributed to a myſterious preſage that he ſhould re-
w, and ſet afoot, as he himſelf wold ſay often very
aſantly, the priviledges which that unconquer'd
onarque granted to the City and People of Naples. Be-
es there's a true obſervation, and 'tis about a hundred
rs ſince, juſt in the year 1547. but in the moneth of
y, as *John Antonio* relates in the Hiſtory of Naples,
en there was another commotion in the government
Don *Pero de Toledo*, by reaſon of the Tribunal of the
y inquiſition which *Philip* the ſecond would have
roduced; Another *Maſaniello*, a Sorrentine and
ndito Captain was chief of that Tumult. But al-
ugh the Nobility was then joyn'd with the peeple,
t ſublevation was not very hurtfull, nor laſted any
g time. And if ſuch an union had now been, ſo much
e had not happen'd to King or peeple; for what
ater contagion can there be to a City then a diſunion
ixt her inhabitants? What deſtroy'd Carthage? the
Factions of *Barchiniani* and *Hanoniani*: What
intain'd war in France for 60. yeers, but the diſſen-
n of the Houſe of Burgundy and Orleans? What
ught ſo much deſolation to England, and cauſed
erall fearfull battels, wherein 80 Princes of the illu-
ous blood were ſlain, but the faction of the Houſes
Lancaſter and York? And what ranvers'd and con-
nded the tranquillity of the Florentine Republic but
faction of the *Bianchi* and *Neri*? In ſumme, the
e that a Fever is to a natural body, the ſame is diſ-
on in a City or Kingdome. A City is a ſhip, and
ſions are the leaks, through which, while the Mari-
s fight one with the other, the water enters and
wnes all: The wiſe Pilot who ſteers ought to ſtop
ſe leaks, and make up the breaches of diviſion, and

reſerve

reſerve himſelf without truſting any other for the hel
and ſpecially not to place there any capricious heads,
factious ſpirits; But above all things to be ſure to kee
himſelf ſtill Lord and Patron of the veſſel.

This *Maſaniello* out of a kind of naturall craft havi
obſerved the murmurings up and down the City, to
hold of the following occaſion.

One day (which was ſome four days before the m
holy feaſt of *Corpus Domini*) he went very angry towa
his houſe, and paſſing by a Church where the f
mous Bandito *Perrone* had fled for refuge with a co
panion of his, being ask'd by theſe, what ayl'd him?
anſwered in great choller, I will be bound to be hang
but I will right this City; they laugh'd at his words, ſa
ing a proper Squire to right the City of Naples. *Maſa*
ello replyed, Do not laugh, I ſwear by God, if I had t
or three of my humor, you ſhould ſee what I could do
What would you do? (ſaid they) he anſwered, Will y
joyne with me? why not? anſwered they; give me th
your faith, replied *Maſaniello* and you ſhall ſee what
have to doe, ſo they having plighted their faith unto hi
he departed.

A little after he fell into a great choller, becauſe h
fiſh was taken from him by ſome of the Court, beca
he had not payed the gabell, he thought then to ma
uſe of the occaſion of the murmurings the peeple h
then for the Gabell upon Fruit, and being departed fr
Perrone he went up and down the fruit-ſhops that we
in that quarter, adviſing them that the next day th
ſhold come all united to the market, with a reſolution
tell the Country-Fruiterers that they wold buy no m
gabell'd fruit.

In the interim that this noiſe diffus'd it ſelf up a
do

down the ſhops, the *Elect* of the Peeple *Andreas Anaclerio* being choſen that very day, betook himſelfe to the Market-place where the fruits were diſtributed to the ſhop-keepers, they cryed out they wold buy no gabell'd fruit, the *Elect* perſwaded that at that time the Gabell ſhould be payed, and it ſhould ſpeedily be taken off, and ſo the tumult ceaſed for that time. *Maſaniello* ſeeing nothing was don then, he went up and down thoſe quarters, crying, *avant Gabel, avant Gabel*; for which ſom laugh'd at him, but others conſidered well of his words.

Moreover, about this time a great number of boyes being gathered together in the Market-place, he told them, ſay as I do, Two Torneſes, to wit, a Baiocco for a meaſure of Oyl, ſix and thirty ounces the loaf of Bread, two and twenty the pound of Cheeſe, ſix granas for Beef, ſix granas for Pulſe, nine granas for Veale, four granas the Greek, two granas the pinte of Wine; theſe words he made them repeat divers times, and being taught and bearing them in memory they cried them up and down all the City, and in the face of the Vice-Roy, for then there was paid for every thing as *Maſaniello* had taught the children. Beſides, he gave them another leſſon, which was this, *Viva Dio, viva la Madonna del Carmine, viva il Papa, viva il Re di Spagna, e la Graſſa, e muoia, muoia il mal governo*: Let God live, let the Lady of *Carmine* live, let the Pope live, let the King of Spain and Plenty live, and let the ill Government die, let the ill Government die. This and ſuch like Doctrines, being taught by *Maſaniello* to his Schollers, and cried up and down, cauſed much laughter and jeering at the Maſter, they held him to be mad and fooliſh, but he told them, yee laugh at me now,

but you ſhall ſee ſhortly what *Maſaniello* can do, let me alone, if I do not free you from ſo many ſlaveries, let me be held infamous for ever, which words increaſed their laughter the more. But he not caring for that, tended his buſineſſe, whereupon he inrolled ſuch a number of thoſe boyes 'twixt ſeventeen and ſixteen yeers old, that they came to be five hundred, and at laſt two thouſand, inſomuch that he could not only make a Company, but whole Regiments : He thus prepar'd them againſt the great feaſt of our Lady of *Carmine* which was neer, of which *Militia* he made himſelf Generall, giving every one of them in their hands a little weak cane.

The ſeventh day of July being come, which was a Sunday, upon which day the Feſtivall of our *Lady of Grace* was us'd to be in a Chappel hard by, and commonly the feaſt was made by all the boyes and common peeple about the Market, with the meaner ſort of the dwellers in the neighboring quarters, they erected there according to cuſtome a caſtle of wood, which was to be battered with ſticks and fruit, upon this occaſion there aſſembled there abundance of peeple of the meaner ſort, and although the hour was come that fruits were us'd to be brought to the Market to pay gabell, and the boyes us'd to be there to gather ſuch fruit that fell upon the ſtreets ; but it chanced there came no fruit at all, becauſe the ſhop-keepers had mutined, and agreed not to buy any fruit, of purpoſe not to pay the gabell, as they were uſed to do, telling the Fruiterers, that they ſhold pay the gabell if they wold, for the Shop-keepers wold pay none ; this ſeeming very ſtrange, they came from words to blowes with the Shop-keepers : And in regard of this difference there was no fruit then in the Market which were freſh, but a few of the day before ;

A

A tumult did ariſe among thee peeple, which being told the Lord *Zuſia Graſſiero* Regent of the City, he ordered the forenamed *Anaclerio* the Elect of the peeple, that he ſhold apply himſelf to remedy that commotion, which he attempted to do, but all in vain, in regard of the firſt and obſtinate quarrel that was 'twixt the Fruiterers, and the retailing Shop-keepers; wherefore the *Elect*, not to diſpleaſe the peeple and Shop-keepers, gave ſentence againſt the Fruiterers, as Forreners, (moſt part of whom were of the City of Puzzuolo) reviling them with words, and threatning to baſtinado them, and have them condemned to the Gallies.

Among thoſe of Puzzuolo there was a Coſen of *Maſaniell's*, who, according to the inſtructions given him, began more then any to incite the peeple, who ſeeing that he cold ſell his fruit but at a low price, and after he had payed the Gabell, there was ſcarce left as much as wold pay for the Barque and quit coſt, he flew into ſuch a rage, that throwing two great Baskets upon the ground, he cried out, *God gives plenty and the ill Government a dearth*; therefore I care not a ſtraw for this fruit, let every one take of it. The boys eagerly ran to gather and eat the fruit. *Maſaniello*, all this falling out according to his expectation, ruſh'd in among them, crying out, *Without Gabell, Without Gabell.* But *Anaclerio* threatning him with whipping and the Gallies, not only the Fruiterers, but all the peeple threw Figs, Apples, and other fruits in great fury into his face. But this ſeeming but little to *Maſaniello*, he hit him upon the breſt with a ſtone, and incouraged his Militia of boyes to do as he did, which they did. But *Anaclerio* breaking through the crowd in a Coach, made

haſt to the Church of *Carmine*, where finding a felluca, he imbark'd himſelf therein, and ſo got towards the Palace, otherwiſe he had been torn in pieces, or ſtoned to death by the boyes.

Upon this ſucceſs the peeple flocking in greater number, as well in the ſaid Market-place as elſewhere, they began to exclaim aloud againſt thoſe intolerable grievances under which they groan'd; ſo a migh y rumour ran up and down the ſtreets, proteſting to pay no more gabell, and crying out, Let the *King of Spain live, but let the ill Government die.* The fury ſtill encreaſing, *Maſaniello* being followed by an infinite company of boyes and all ſorts of looſe peeple, ſom with Sticks, others with Pikes and Partizans taken from the Tower of the *Carmine*, he leap'd up upon the higheſt Table which was among the Fruiterers, and with a loud voice cried, *Be merry, dear companions and brothers, give God thanks, and to the glorious Virgin of Carmine, that the hour of our redemption draws near; this poor bare-footed fellow, as another* Moſes *who freed the Iſraelites from* Pharaohs *Rod, ſhall in that manner redeem you of all Gabels, from the firſt time that they were ever impoſed. A Fiſherman, who was* Peter, *reduc'd with his voice from Satans ſlavery to the liberty of Chriſt* Rome *himſelf, and with Rome a World: Now another Fiſherman who is* Maſaniello, *ſhall releaſe Naples, and with Naples a whole Kingdome, from the tyranny of Gabels. From henceforth you ſhall ſhake from off your necks the intolerable yoke of ſo many grievances, which have depreſs'd you hitherto: Nor to effect this do I care a ruſh to be torn in pieces, and to be dragg'd up and down the gutters of Naples: Let all the blood in my body ſpin out of theſe veines, let this head skip from my ſhoulders by a fatal ſteel, and*

be pereh'd up in this Market upon a pole, yet I shall die contented and glorious; it will be triumph and honour unto me, to think that my bloud and life perish in so glorious a conquest.

Masaniello repeating often these and such like words, inflam'd marvellously the minds of the peeple, who were dispos'd in their hearts to cooperate with him to this effect; & to begin the work there was fire put to the house that was next the Toll-house for fruit, both which were burnt to the very ground, with all the books and accounts, with divers of the Farmers of the Customes goods which were there put up.

This being don, the common peeple increas'd in such numbers up and down the streets, that every one did shut up his shop, every one being astonished at such a sudden garboyle, seeming rather to dream of such a one then see it; whereupon many thousand peeple uniting themselfs went to other quarters of the City, where all the Gabell-houses were, as those of fruit, of Corn, of Flesh, of Fish, of Salt, Wine, Oil, Cheese, Silk, and all other either edible or wearable commodities, and spared not one of them, but taking out of them all the writings and books of entrance or issues appertaining to the said Gabell, as also all the furniture, as well of the Farmers as others, and all things that were there in pawn, or otherwise, as Hangings, Chairs, Arms, great quantities of moneys, with other rich movables, all was hurled into a great fire of straw; Benches, Forms, Sedans, with other stuff, were burnt all to ashes upon the streets: In which actions one thing was very considerable, that in plundering those houshold-stuffs and moneys, not one durst meddle with the least piece of any thing, because all shold be dedicated

to the fire, being the quinteſſence as it was ſaid, of their blood, therefore they wold not have a jot of any thing preſerved from the fury of the fire. The peeple taking hereby more and more boldneſſe and courage becauſe they found no reſiſtance or obſtacle, and the number ſtill encreaſing to the number of about 10000. They made towards the Palace of the Viceroy, many of them holding upon the tops of ſtaves and pikes, loafs of bread, which was then ſold very dear, ſcarce weighing 22 Ounces: The cry ſtill continued more louder then ever, *Let the King of Spain live, and let the ill Government periſh.*

So the firſt Militia of *Maſaniello* conſiſting of 2000. boies, marched on, every one lifting up his cane and tying a clout of black cloth on the top, went along the ſtreets & cryed out with dolorous and loud voices, which mov'd many to tenderneſſe and tears. *Have compaſſion upon thoſe poor ſouls in Purgatory, who not being able to endure the grievous burden of ſo many grievances, ſeek how they may eſcape away: O brothers cooperate with us, O ſiſters help ſo juſt, ſo neceſſary an enterpriſe, and ſo profitable for every body*; In ſuch doleful tones going on from one ſtreet to the other, they came at laſt to S. *James* his Priſon, where freeing all the Priſoners, they admitted them to their ſociety.

But being come before the Palace and under the window of the Viceroy, they began to cry out amain, that they wold not be freed of the fruit-gabell only, but of all other, ſpecially that of corn. Hereupon the Vice-roy came out into the Balcone, and told them that the ſaid Gabell ſhold be aboliſh'd, and part of the corn Gabell alſo: but the peeple bawl'd ſtill that they wold not be releev'd *in part*, they wold have the whole taken off, yet

yet they cried out, *may the King of Spain live, and the ill Government die:* And a good number of them thinking to go up the ſtairs of the Palace to notifie unto the Vice-roy the reſt of their grievances, his Excellency commanded the German and Spaniſh gard that they ſhould not ſtir, but ſuffer them to paſſe and repaſſe freely: nevertheleſſe the Viceroy being not altogether obey'd, becauſe he was not heard by them, ſome reſiſtance was made by the ſouldiers, but the peeple with canes, and clubs only (a thing incredible to believe) and with huge cries made their entrance, demanding audience of the Viceroy, but he was got away; and they did ſo revile and affront the Dutch and Spaniſh gard who were at the gate, that they abandon'd their ports, and took a fair pair of heels to their quarters: Thereupon the peeple entred the Palace, and being come to the Hall-door though ſhut, they burſt it open, entring there without any rub, then they wold have entred into the great Chamber, but a gard of Dutch and Halbardeers were there, as alſo ſome Spaniards, who did what they cold to reſiſt their entrance, but all in vain, becauſe the peeple ſtill thruſting on they were conſtrained to yeeld their halberds and other weapons; then going on at leaſure, they found eaſie entrance into all the reſt of the rooms, untill they came to the laſt chamber where the Viceroy was hid in a cloſet, and though they found the door doubly bolted, yet by force of halberds and other inſtruments they forc'd their paſſage, and the Vice-roy hardly eſcap'd killing, but the Duke di Caſtel *di Sangro* Don *Ferrant Carraciolo* convey'd him away, and ſo ſav'd him from that mortal blow which was intended. The Vice-roy with a few Gentlemen that were about him, finding they were not ſecure there, thought

good to retire into the castle, where the Dutcheſſe of *Arcos* had withdrawne her ſelf a little before with her Ladies, children, and kindred, but underſtanding at that houre that the Ladies had taken up the draw-bridge, the Viceroy took a reſolution to flie into the next Church dedicated to St. *Lewis*, where there was a Friery of Saint *Franciſco de Paola*, but he wold firſt ſpie out of a window where the groſſe of the peeple was, to let them know that he was willing to give them content, diſperſing little ſcedules up and down to that purpoſe ſign'd by himſelf, and ſeal'd with the Kings Seal, wherein he abſolutely took off the gabell of fruit, and part of that of corne; But the peeple being not ſatisfied hereat, they made ſigns with their hands, and cried aloud that he would come down and ſpeak with them face to face; hereupon the Vice-roy went unto them to take off all ombrages of diſtruſt.

In the mean time that part of the peeple which remain'd in the Palace ran up and down with much fury, they ſack'd the chambers every where, putting fire to Sedans, Balcones, Tables, Traveſſes, Windowes, Scrines, and every thing they found, yet they wold not meddle (which was a thing to be wondred at in the middle of ſuch a fury) with the quarter of the moſt eminent Cardinal *Trivulzio*, who dwelt in the ſame Palace.

The Vice-Roy being come down to the rabble rout, procured to put himſelf in a coach with two horſes, and to ſecure himſelf within the ſaid S. *Lewis* Church, and he was no ſooner got into the coach, but many of the peeple ſpying him they ſtayed the coach, and opening it with two naked ſwords in hand, they threatned him unleſſe he wold take off the Gabells, he promis'd

he

wold if they wold be quiet, but this wold not serve the turn unlesse he came out of the coach and shew himself to the peeple, which he did, and then some respect was showne him, and some kiss'd his hands, and upon their knees cried out, *Most excellent Sir, for the love of God disburden us once of these Gabels, let us have no more slavery, let us breath.* His Excellency having confirmed unto them their requeſt, was deviſing how to get from out of their hands, for although he was honor'd by many, yet he held himſelf not ſecure in ſuch a confuſed multitude; Therefore to divert the peeple, he threw among them ſome hundreds of Zecchins of gold which he carried about him for that purpoſe: this took good effect, though many cried out aloud, we have no need to be relieved with a little money, but to be freed from the Gabell: but while moſt of them were greedy to take up the gold, his Excellency got ſafe and ſound into the ſaid Church, where he cauſed all the doors to be ſhut, and of the Monaſtery alſo.

The peeple perceiving this, and being much diſdained that the Vice-roy had ſcaped from their hands, they went incontinently to the ſaid Monaſtery, and the firſt great gate being batter'd down they thought to do ſo to the reſt, crying out ſtill to be releaſed of the gabells, therefore they deſired his Excellency wold conſign them a paper in writing under his hand and ſeal, wherein he ſhold promiſe ſo to do: And becauſe the people ſhold not paſſe further to do violence to the Monaſtery, notwithſtanding that they ſtill increaſed, he looked on them from a window, and deſired them to be quiet, for he was diſpoſed and ready to content them; but becauſe the incredulous multitude had a conceit ſtill fixed in them that they ſhold be deluded, they

went

went ſtill on to batter down the other gate whereby th
immediately entred the Monaſtery. While buſine
was carried thus, the moſt eminent Biſhop *Filomarin*
who being very zealous in his paſtorall charge ſhewe
often to his Excellence for the ſervice of God an
his Church, endeavoured to appeaſe the peeple, for th
avoiding of thoſe irrecoverable loſſes which by his hig
wiſdome and perſpicacious wit he ſaw hanging over th
City : Hereupon he made a ſign unto them with hi
hand, that they wold be quiet, but they replying, tha
they wold have the inſtrument for releaſe of the gabell
from the Vice-Roy, ſpecially thoſe upon corn an
fruits, his Eminence anſwered them, that he wol
make it his care to obtain it, and ſo going out of hi
coach, he went in perſon to the ſecond gate of the Mo-
naſtery, to hinder the pulling of it down by the furiou
rabble, and he had his intent, for out of the great reve-
rence they bore to their Archbiſhop, the fury ceaſed, bu
ſtill they prayed that the gabells might be aboliſhed ; th
Biſhop promiſed to bring them the Inſtrument ſigne
and ſealed, but leſt if he parted from among the peepl
the fury wold recommence, he ſent to that purpoſe t
the Vice-roy being not able to come himſelf to mingl
ſpeech with him, that he wold ſend him the ſaid Inſtru-
ment, which he did, deſiring him to deliver it with hi
own hands to the peeple : The Biſhop having receiv'd
the ſaid written Inſtrument, coach'd himſelf, and ſhew'd
it to all the peeple, which he drew after him all along To-
ledo ſtreet, ev'ry one being greedy to know what it con-
tain'd : but what ? The ſaid written Inſtrument was no
ſooner read with a loud voice by the Biſhop, but the
peeple cried out againe that they were cheated, for that
Inſtrument contain'd only the taking off the fruit-gabel,

and

nd seven Carlines upon wheat, but they would have di-
ers other gabells to be aboliſhed : The Biſhop having
eliver'd that written Inſtrument to the *Capo del popolo*,
o the chief of the peeple, retir'd to the Palace peace-
bly.

Thereupon the peeple ran to the great Market place
o give notice of the ſaid Bill to the reſt who were met
here more in number then they ; and finding that
is was but ſatisfaction in part, it was neceſſary for the
ommon defence of the *faithful peeple of Naples*, to
roll ſome armed men to procure a totall diſcharge of
abells : And many returning to the Palace, thouſands
men and boyes, they would have again have at-
mpted an entrance into the Church and Monaſtery
St. *Lewis*, and being reſolv'd to burſt ope the
oors of that part, where divers Lords and Ladies
ere, the Spaniſh Souldiers oppos'd them, and in par-
cular one very valerous Captaine entertain'd the
bble with his Sword, and the Souldiers with their Muſ-
uets till divers of them were kill'd, but in the mean
hile the Ladies had time to retire into the Friers cells,
d the Vice-Roy by the help of the Abbot of the Con-
nt ſcal'd the walls till he came to *pizzo ſulcane* into the
onaſtery of Jeſuits, whence putting himſelf in an old
dan carryed by Spaniards, he transfer'd himſelf to the
aſtle of St. *Elmo*.

Thereupon it being known for certain that the Vice-
oy was gone from the Monaſtery, the peeple return-
g to the Palace reſolv'd to diſarm all the Spaniards
ho were in gard, but they deliver'd them drums
d half pikes, and all other inſtruments, their Swords
d Muskets excepted ; They went to all the other
ourts guards diſpers'd up and down the City ; diſ-
arming

arming all whom they met withall; Then went they
theSuburbs of *Chiagia* to the Palace of *Don Tiberio*
Garaffa Prince of *Biſignano*, who was Field-Maſter, a
Colonel General of the Battalion of Naples, de
ing that great Cavalier, who by his innated benigni
had made himſelf belov'd of all, and to be ador
alſo by all Naples, they deſired that he wold be plea
to be their Defender, and interceſſor 'twixt them and t
Vice-Roy for a total extinguiſhment of the Gabells, a
cording to the favourable priviledges granted them, ſp
cially by *Charles* the fifth; as they were expecting t
Prince of Biſignano, ſom of them going to the pla
where they exacted the Gabell of fruit at Chaggia, th
put fire to the houſe, and burnt every thing that was in
as they had don in other places: And the rabble ſtill au
menting in that moſt populous ſuburb, they divid
themſelves into two Squadrons, or rather into two A
mies: The leſſer ſort of boyes did put in the middle t
foreſaid Prince, who was a horſeback, and deſiring the
to be orderly, he ſayed, let's go to take off the Gabell
being conducted by the Palace and ſo along the Caſt
and thence through all the popular places till they ca
to the great Market: The Prince ſeeing there t
peeple wonderfully increas'd to above fifty thouſa
perſons, he endeavoured to quiet them; and to do th
the more conveniently, he went to the Church of t
moſt holy Lady of Carmine, which is ſituate in th
place; and being got up in a high place, with a Crucif
in his hands, he prayed, exhorted, and conjured t
peeple for the love of God, and of the moſt bleſſe
Virgin his Divota, to be quiet awhile, promiſing the
by Oath to obtain from the Vice-roy what they deſire
But finding that all this wold do no good, he ente
tain

n'd himself awhile in that Market, to have the more portunity to negotiate with the Cape-leaders of the eple, and to perswade them to a good accord, assuring at he wold make it his own task to procure them mpleat satisfaction. In the mean time many other new cruits of peeple coming from other parts of the City, ey went to break open the prison of *Santa Maria d' gnone*, and of S. *Archangelo*; whose gards not being ble to resist, were necessitated to yeeld and flie for ; the Gates being thrown into the midst of the streets, ey made all prisoners go out, burning and turning to shes all the books and processes of prisoners which were found in the Offices. The same they did in the risons for the arts of Wool and Silk, and divers other, s that of the Archbishops, the Nunciatura, and of the great Court of the Vicaria, to which two last they sayed o bear reverence as to Royal Prisons, and because they had been in times pass'd Kings Palaces, the sayed Prince being their protector, and being com neer those Prisons, 'twas feared they wold do som mischief, but the Warders had time enough to fortifie and strengthen their Gates, besides som being earnest for it, were dissuaded by the Prince of *Bisignano*, that setting them at liberty being all Foreners, Murtherers and Theeves, they wold draw upon themselves great inconveniences.

They steered their course towards the Dogana or Toll-house for corn, with faggots on their backs, and fire and pitch in their hands, and the gates being wrenched, the sayed Prince being not able to take them off, though he laboured earnestly, they entred there with such a fury, that they put fire on all sides; nor were they satisfied till they saw all not onely burnt, but reduced to ashes; as much corn, with great store of housh old-stuff,

and

and much money, which the Miniſters of the Dogana h
in bank, being either their own, or *in depoſito*, or pawn
all was conſumed in the flames.

This ſacrifice being performed, they went up
the piazza of S. *Laurence* Church, the Prince not leavi
their company all the while, in regard of the violent d
ſire he had by degrees to quiet and overcome them; b
being com thither, and entred through the Church in
the Cloyſters to go up to the Steeple-Tower to ſoun
the great bell, that all men ſhold put themſelves
arms: The entrance was at firſt denied them by ſo
who had fled thither for ſanctuary, who feared they ha
com to find them out, but two of them were preſent
killed. Now, ſom of the peeple began to apprehend d
vers fears; but there was among them a Sicilian
who (as a petſon of good credit affirms that was ther
preſent) appeared to be rather a devil in humane ſhape
and one of the greateſt Furies that Hell could have
'Tis incredible with what boldneſſe and with what orde
this fellow animated all to battail, he reproached them
of their fears, he jeered their cowardize, he called
them Cravens, Geeſe, Hens, and poor ſpirited men;
truly, the body and tongue of that wretch ſeemed to be
poſſeſſed by a whole Legion of Devils: but the ju-
ſtice of heaven found him out: for he was killed
from the ſaid Tower by a Musket bullet in the forehead.

The ſaid Prince finding himſelf weary after ſo ma-
ny hours, and after ſo much miſchief don to the City,
and being weak in regard of an infirmity which he had,
and grown fainty by reaſon of the heat of the ſeaſon,
and half choak'd by the ſwarms of the common rabble
about him, and caſting about how to diſingage himſelf
from the Labyrinth of that popular tumult, by a wiſe

ſtra-

tagem he distributed the said peeple into divers quar-
s of the City, with strict prohibition that they shold
t sack nor assault any ones house: And his plot took,
being thus divided, he might retire afterwards when
pleased to a Kinsmans house of his hard by, whence
ing refresh'd his spirits a while there, be betook him-
f about the evening in a close Sedan into Castelnuouo,
ssing God that he found himself free from the tempe-
ous gulf of that implacable peeple.

The report afterward being dispersed abroad of the
irement of the Prince *Bisignano*, and the peeple find-
themselves without a head, cryed out for their lea-
t and conductor *Masaniello*, who accepting of that
arge, began more then ever by sound of Drum to
citate the peeple through all the City and Suburbs:
t for the evident danger of the infinite hurt that was
e to ensue, especially the day beginning already to
ken, and night to approach, 'twas thought fitting
t som religious men shold go out in procession
ough the City, not onely to appease the unbridled
eple, but to implore divine help: The first were the
st reverend Fathers the Tearins, out of two of those
Churches they have in the City, *viz.* From S. *Paul*
d S. *Apostles*, there being a hundred in every one
those to passe thorough Toledo street, and so be-
re the Palace of S. *Lewis* Church, wherein the most pure
ilk of the blessed Virgin is kept; and the other
ssing through other streets to the Piazza of the great
arket, went in to make long prayers in the Church
Carmine, and then retir'd, which offices of the holy
hurch was much acknowledged by the Vice-roy, who
t effectual relation thereof to the *Conte d'Ognate* then
atholick Ambassador in the Court of Rome.

The

The Vice-Roy and the whole Nobility doubti
that the rabble of the peeple which elſewhere were
creaſing in great numbers, ſhold goe to St. *Laure*
Church, and ſeize upon divers things which belong
the city, and among the reſt of ſixteen pieces of O
nance, and other Armes kept in the Tower of t
Church, beſides the ſounding of the great bell to arm
which hangs in the ſteeple of that Church, and wh
uſeth to ring upon ſuch occaſion, therefore there w
ſent thither ſome companies of Spaniards well arm'd,
alſo others for the gard of the ſaid Church and Cloyſte
S. *Laurence*.

At two a clock after midnight, the Vice-King,
companied with much ſoldiery, remov'd himſelf fr
St. *Elmos* caſtle to *Caſtelnuovo*, which ſticks to the R
all Palace, there being a bridge to paſſe between, th
went alſo thither Cardinal *Trivultio*, with many Offic
and Cavaliers ; and although it ſeem'd high time
them to think of chaſtiſing the Rebels, yet the Vice-
like a wiſe Prince, put back his thoughts to ſatiate
hungry peeple with bread : Whereupon he caus'd m
even Orders to be publiſh'd that night, and to be p
form'd the next Munday, That bread ſhould be at
ounces, 4 grains, whereas before 'twas ſcarce 24. o
ces ; That the Gabel of fruit ſhould be abſolutely ta
off : He ordered notwithſtanding, That conſidera
gards ſhold be put about the caſtle. The peeple
not flag a whit in their former fury that night,
caus'd the Bel of our Lady of *Carmine* to ring out th
for arming, and conſequently great companies flock
together, they divided themſelves into divers quart
Some went out to put fire to all the out-houſes of *Na*
where the Gabells were exacted, with Drums bea
be

before them; others ſtaying behind to prepare armes for the day following, they gave themſelves over to plunder the ſhops for Swords and Muskets, for Bullet, Fire and Match: Others went among the Merchants and Lauciens, who without any reſiſtance furniſh't them with all ſorts of Armes: And becauſe one Maſter of a ſhop wold fooliſhly have made oppoſition with noiſe and threats, and which was worſe, by diſcharging a Morter piece out of a window, which kill'd one of them, they were kindled with ſuch high diſdain and fury, that putting fire to his houſe, wherein there were divers barrells of powder, did not only fly up into the aire it ſelf, but carried with it eighty ſeven perſons beſides, and forty four were hurt. To prevent ſuch a diſorder ſome other time, his Excellency commanded, That all the powder in other places through the City ſhould be wetted: So the unbridled peeple paſſing every where with ſuch an imperious authority through the ſtreets, began to put an Army in order, and provide all things neceſſary for it.

Munday, July 8. 1647.

The ſecond Day.

THe vigilant and great preparations that the night before the peeple had generally made, caus'd, that although the day was not yet grown clear, and that the gloriousSun was not come out of the womb of the vermilian morn, yet up and down the City nothing was heard but drums and Trumpets, and Claſhing of Arms, nothing then but Colours diſplayed, choice Souldiers, furniſhed

niſhed Swords, cock'd Muskets, Archibuzes, Lances, Targets, and that which was of more terror and aſtoniſhment, beſides the Citizens themſelfs, the Country ſwains appear'd from the villages about with Plowſhares, Pitchforks, and Shovels, and rang'd themſelves in a military way for common defence to plow glebs of fleſh, and water them with blood; In fine the women were ſeen in great numbers arm'd with fire-ſhovels, and iron Toungs, with Spits and Broaches, and their children with little ſtaves and canes, encouraged the young men to battail: Now let it be conſidered what ſuch an infinity of Citizens, all arm'd, could do, who being inviper'd as it were with bloud in their eyes, cryed out, *Let the King live, let the King our Lord live, let the ill Government aye*: Out Gabels, out Gabels, Let the Dogs dye, who being transform'd to wolfs, have devour'd the fleſh of innocent Lambs: Let them vomit the bloud they have ſucked into the cinders of their burnt wealth, the domeſtic and inſatiable Leeches of the City; Let theſe Waſps fly away, which have hitherto ſuck'd the ſweet honey of the Bees.

With ſuch, and ſuch like cries proceeding from the bottom of their breſts, ſo that they ſtounded the very ayr, and were enough to ſoften the hardeſt Marble, draw tears from the very Pummies, and ſighs from Ice, they did animate one another, they reinforc'd the ſtreets, garded the paſſages, they did unbowel themſelves to provide furniture for the War; Horror, Bloud and Amazement raign'd in every corner, the Keyes were conſign'd from *Minerva* to *Mars*, Books were neglected, Studies were abandoned, the Bar was ſolitary, the Chairs were ſilent, the Eccleſiaſtiques ſing *Lachrymæ*, the Law was quiet, Patronages were deſpiz'd, Advocates

cates were dumb, the Judges were idle, Tribunals were ſhut up, the Arſenaths were onely open, the Pikes had got the better of the Pen, force of wit, boldneſſe of wiſdom, the hand of the toung, Atages of the Gown. The whole City did burn, and was inflam'd with martial fury; Amongſt which places there rag'd with moſt implacable and warlike heat, being fulleſt of people the places about the great Market, about *Lavinaro*, *Porta Nolana*, *Couvaria*, *Sellaria*, the *Piaz* of the Elm, preparing form'd Squadrons with fire-works: Order was given to all the other Precincts of *Naples*, which are 36. in number, to arm in like manner, under pain of an irremiſſible burning down of their houſes, which was punctually perform'd: And there being want of powder, they went to a houſe where ſome was ſold to buy ſome, the ſellers refuſing to ſell any without Order from the Vice-Roy, they rag'd with ſuch a fury, that throwing fir'd matches into that houſe, they blew up the powder into the ayr, and within above 60. Inhabitants, who were afterwards numbred, in regard their bodies remain'd many dayes unburied: This ſucceſs happen'd at *Porta della Calce del molo picciolo*, and it caus'd ſuch an Earthquake, and ſo fierce a one, through all the City, that 'twas like that terrible ſhake which divers weeks before that great *Galeon* made, which was burnt, being not known to this day whether 'twas by chance, or pure malice, in the very Port of *Naples*. But they were not a whit diſheartned at this diſaſter, but going to the Kings powder houſe out of the City, towards *Cap de Chino*, in greater numbers then before, they went about to ſeaz upon that Magazin of powder, had they not been prevented by the Labourers, who had put the ſaid powder in water for hindrance of

the like miſchance that happen'd in the Port *della calte*.

While the peeple made all theſe prepar.tifs the Viceroy was not wanting by his wonted prudence to acquit himſelf exactly of his duty, although he was retir'd into *Caſtel nuovo* with *Spaniards*, diſpers'd up and down for gards all along that Caſtle, and in St. *Franciſco Xaverio's* ſtreet to the number of 400. He ſhut up in the Royal Palace for his gard 1000 *Almanes*, and at the gates 800. *Spaniards*, with 1000. *Italians*. He fenc'd all *Fizzofalcone*, which lieth above the Palace, and all the neighbouring ſtreets with good Fortifications, making Ramparts of faggots, and raiſing other Trenches of earth about the gate of the old and new Palace, and at the end of the ſtreet looking towards the ſaid Palaces. He commanded a great Peece of Ordnance to be put at the end of every ſtreet towards the *Stanto Spirito*, the father *Dominicans*, and the Father *Minimes*, another againſt the Croſs of the Palace, another upon the aſſent of *Santa Lucia*, and two before the great gate towards the middle of the new Palace. And becauſe the peeple knew there came a new Regiment of Germanes from *Pozzol* by Order of the Viceroy, they went to meet them, and kill'd part who made reſiſtance, and the reſt who willingly render'd themſelfs were made priſoners, all bound and lead into the City: The like was done to two Companies of *Italians*, but by order of *Maſaniello* they were releas'd, and arm'd for the defence of the City; and he ſent the Germanes to the Viceroy, into the Caſtle all loaden with bread, freſh and ſalt meats, cheeſe and wine with other commodities; and 'twas a pretty ſight to behold, that peeple go along the ſtreet dancing with mea in their hands, and bottles at their mouths, making mow all along.

It happen'd upon Munday morning, that the Spaniſh gard, for ſome inſolences they had receaved, and impriſon'd two mean fellows, and the peeple fearing they ſhold be executed, they riſe up in ſuch a manner, that by Archibuz and Muſchet ſhots hurting many, and killing ſome of the ſaid gard, they threatned, with howlings, and unuſuall ſchriches to tear in peeces all Spaniards which were in *Naples*, if thoſe priſoners were not delivered them; wherefore to avoid ſuch an inconvenience which certainly had hapn'd, they were yeelded up ſafe, ſound and free.

That morning bread of a very handſome faſhion and of unuſuall weight, was ſold, inſomuch that whereas before a loaf of bread was but little more then 22. ounces, 'twas now a 11. ounces more, in all 33. Therefore one may well conjecture what joy the peeple conceaved at that: All peeple both men women and children, Citizens and ſtrangers, went crying up and down the ſtreets; *Let the King of Spain live, let the moſt faithful peeple of Naples live; let Graſſa, let Graſſa live, and let the ill Government dye.*

It ſeem'd expedient for the Vice-roy, being retir'd as was ſaid before into the Caſtle *nuovo* to diſpatch that Munday morning, by ſome Lords of the Collateral Counſel, and others of the Counſel of State, a Note unto *Maſaniello*, who was then Cape or Head of the peeple, wherein he granted as much as was demanded the day before, which was the taking away of all kind of Gabels: But the peeple wold not be ſatisfied with this, but ſent to tell him, that they wold have further contentment, viz. a Reſtitution of the priviledge granted them by King *Ferdinando*, and *Frederick*, and by the Emperour *Charls* the fift, all which by public Act, the Viceroy, the

Collateral, and Counſel of State, with all the Nobilit
ſhold oblige themſelves to obſerve.

They wold that the votes of the Gentlemen of the P
azza's ſhold equal them of the peeple: That the peepl
ſhould nominate the chief Clark of the Market of Gra
ſiero of the City, all which was promis'd; and mea
time there was choſen by the peeple the Lord *Cornel*
Spinola for Graſſiero. It ſhold paſs for a Law, that neve
any new Gabells for the future ſhold be impos'd witho
the intervention of the *Capo popolo*, who ſhold be a Lor
by Title, as it was anciently, when the Prince of *Salern*
was *Capo popolo*; That he ſhold be nam'd by the peepl
and the *Eleſt* likewiſe made by the *Capiſtrada* to be a
choſen by the peeple, without any dependency, or havin
any recourſe to the Vice-roys for the future.

They ſtuck not to demand, that the Caſtle of *Sant Elm*
ſhold be put into their hands, but they proceeded no
very far in that propoſition.

His Excellency perceaving the Treaty of Peace to b
ſtill delayed, and the peeple to be ſo implacable, and plea
ſing themſelves with that kind of looſe living, wold len
no ear to any accommodation of Peace, he judged it ex
pedient to do ſome favors to the Duke of *Matalovi*, an
Don Joſeph Caraffa, his brother, and make them go out
the one out of the Caſtle of *Sant Elmo*, the other b
making him come from *Benevento*, that joining with othe
Lords and Knights they might go up and down the Cit
to perſwade the peeple to conformity and quietneſſe
which was done, for many Lords did ride up and dow
the ſtreets in divers quarters, and in particular the Prin
of *Beſignano*, *Careffa di bel nuovo*, *Il principe di Mon*
Sarchio of the houſe of *Avalos*, the Prince *di Satriano Ra*
vaſchiero, the Duke *di Caſtel di Sangro Don Ferrante Car*
raciol

raciolo, the Prince *della Rocella*, the Lord *Don Diomede Caraffa*, the Lord of *Converſano*, with other Lords, dwelling in the *Piazza* of the great Market, where there were infinite ſtore of peeple: They ſignified unto them, that his Excellency the viceroy was very ready to give them all ſatisfaction.

But they anſwered, That they deſir'd no more, but that the Priviledges of King *Ferdinando* ſhold be made good to the City, which was confirmed by *Charles* the fift of happy memory, who by oath promis'd the City of *Naples*, at his Invecture to the Kingdome had from Pope *Clement* the 7 to impoſe no new Taxes upon City or Kingdom, as well He, as all his Succeſſors, without the conſent of the Apoſtolical Seat, and being ſo impos'd, they ſhould be well impos'd, otherwiſe the City might riſe up with ſword in hand, without any mark of rebellion, or irreverence to the Prince, for the maintenance of her Liberties: Now in regard that moſt of the Gabells ever ſince, ſome few of ſmall conſequence excepted, have been lay'd without his holineſs conſent, it was juſt that they ſhold be all taken off, and that the peeple ſhold have the original of the ſaid Priviledge, which was within the Archives of the City, which is in the Church of S. *Laurence*: Thoſe Lords and Gentlemen underſtanding all this, they went back to *Caſtel nuovo* to impart all this to the vice-roy, who preſently convok'd the peeple Collateral Counſel, with that of State, as alſo the ſacred Counſell of *Sinta Chiara* to conſult what Anſwer ſhold be returned unto the peeple.

In the mean time the Arch biſhop, according to his accuſtomed vigilance and paternal zeal to ſpirituall peace, as alſo to the temporal quietneſs of the peeple

committed unto him; as likewiſe for the Devotion and Vaſſalage he profeſſed unto the Catholic King, to the Service of his Royal Perſon and State, Ordained That the moſt holy Sacrament ſhold be openly expoſed in many Churches, to invite all comers to implore at ſuch an exigent divine aſſiſtance. This was done *nella Capella del Teſoro*, where the Dome is, where the miraculous bloud, and the holy head of San *Gennaro*, the glorious Protector of *Naples*, was laid out: Moreover all orders went in ſolemn Proceſſions up and down the City, as the *Dominicans*, *Franciſcans*, thoſe *del Carmine*, the *Auguſtins*, the *Jeſuits*, *Capucins*, *Teatins*, and others who gave ſom general edification.

That day mighty diligences were made by the peeple who ſhold be their Chief, that by their authority they might make their addreſſe to the Vice-roy, and obtain what they deſired; and in regard that among others which rid up and down the City the Lords *della Rocella* were of the chiefeſt, and in regard they alſo had their Palaces in the great market; Therefore they made motions to the ſaid Lords, That they wold pleaſe to imploy themſelfs in behalf of the peeple to find out the foreſaid Original Priviledge of *Charles* the fifth: The ſaid Lords did promiſe to do ſo, and for the execution thereof they went to *Caſtel nuovo*, accompanied by many peeple, where his Excellency commanded them to be admitted, and to enter, the concourſe of peeple remaining without all the while, expecting not without much anxiety an anſwer from the Vice-roy.

At the ſame time, and to the ſame purpoſe, the Lord *Prior* was ſent for from S. *Laurence*, with a great train of peeple, and the multitude was ſo great, as if his horſe had been carried in the aire, out of the lively hope:

they

they had to find the ſaid Priviledge: but the Lord *Prior* finding it wold prove a difficult thing for him to find it, as alſo to be ſuffer'd to enter into the Stanzas of S. *Laurence*, by a turn which he gave in a ſtraight ſtreet, going off his horſe, and faigning to withdraw himſelf upon ſom buſineſs, he got away in the twinkling of an eye with ſom of his ſervants, by an incredible way of art and velocity, retiring himſelf into the Church of the holy Apoſtles among the Fathers *Teatins*: This adminiſtred cauſe of extraordinary murmuring and diſcontent to the peeple, who thought themſelves baffled and deluded by him, who they expected ſhold have been their kind of Defendor and Advocat, although there want not ſom who affirm that the Lord *Prior* had brought them a kind of Paper in a ſheepskin, giving out, 'twas the Original out of a mind of the great Charter of *Charls* the fift he had to quiet them: But becauſe when the peeple ſhew'd it to the Satrapons and Councel, and being told them that it was a counterfeit one, they fell into ſuch a fierce diſdain, that if he had not fled that good Lord had met with death, as they write, it happen'd ſom hours before to the Prince of *Monte Sarchio*.

The Duke *de Roccella* in the mean while was return'd from the Caſtle, attended by much peeple, to the great Market-place, where the groſs of the multitude was, carrying with him a copy of the Priviledge deſir'd by the peeple: and becauſe he had heard of the dangerous ſucceſs the Lord *Prior* was like to have, he durſt not ſay it was the very Originall, but he clearly told them it was a true and reall Copy, the Originall not being to be had for the preſent. Hereupon it was receav'd at the beginning with ſome applauſe, but being read and read again, and found imperfect, it rais'd a mighty

mighty diſcontent in the hearts of the peeple, wh
eryed out they were mock'd, cozen'd, and betray'd b
the ſaid Duke, as they were by the *Prior*, and ſo fallin
into a mortal hatred of all the Nobility, they rag'd again
them, threatning them ruine and revenge, and having th
ſaid Duke *della Roccella* in their hands, they clapt him i
priſon in the *Monaſtery del Carmine*, by appointing a fa
mous *Bandito* call'd *Perrone* to be his Keeper, who find
ing himſelf once chain'd in the ſame Church, was put a
liberty by the peeple; but this man being an antien
friend, and a Confident of the Dukes, did labour th
buſineſs ſo effectually with the peeple, that he obtain'
the Dukes freedom, obliging himſelf to reſtore him int
their hands upon all demands; ſo the Duke having re
main'd a day or two in his Palace, retir'd afterward to hi
Countrey-houſes.

There was appointed for one of the principal Head
of the peeple to be about the perſon of *Maſaniello*
Prieſt, by name *Julio Genoino*, an old and will-temper'
man, who had been the peeples *Elect* during the Gover
ment of the Duke of *Oſſuna*, a perſon well practic'd in th
affairs of the Court, and who alwayes endeavoured th
advance of the peeples good, but he could not bring
then to paſs, in regard the ſaid Duke was revok'd t
Spain. This man found himſelf at the beginning of the
Tumults in the priſon of S. *James*, which was open'
partly for his ſake, therefore to gratifie his good will a
wayes towards them, they exalted him to this charge
To him they added for a companion the aforeſaid famou
Bandito Perrone. Theſe two being joyn'd with *Maſan*
ello, gave out a liſt of ſixty and odd houſes of ſuch Mi
niſters and others, who had meddled with the farming o
the Gabells, or had ſold, let out, advis'd, or cooperate
an

any way in the Custom-houses of the said Gabels, having enrich'd themselfs, as was given out, with the bloud of the peeple, therefore they deserv'd to be made examples to future ages, therefore their house and goods shall be burnt to the ground; which was don accordingly, as more shall be said, and with so much order, integrity, and neatness of hand, that he hazarded his life who shold touch any the least thing to carry it away: Thereupon one taking but a little Towel was kill'd: another for the Crouper of a Horse had fifty lashes on the back, and divers others for stealing but small trivial things, after they made their confessions to their ghostly fathers, were hang'd by the publick Executioner in the Market-place by the command of *Masaniello*. He was held unworthy of pity, and to be no well-wisher of the peeples good, who commisserated the ruining or burning of any of those mens houses or goods, and who seemed to rescent it were esteemed no better then Complices of those public Theeves: Whereupon one man having unadvisedly, and by natural compassion, onely pitied the burning of the rich furniture, house and goods of the Duke of *Caivano*, calling them by chance *povere robbe*, poor goods, as they were a burning, he had much ado to escape away through a little wicket, while the peeple cryed out, Where is this infamous Rogue? where is he? Let him be found out and we will bray him in a mortar.

But to proceed more orderly in the relation of the burnt Palaces, let it suffice to know, that the first was *Gieronimo Fetitias*, one of the Farmers of the Corn Gabell, situat in the quarters of *Porta Nuovo*, near the houses of the Lord *Mormili*: There the peeple being flock'd with fagots and pitch, and getting into the house, they

they threw out of the window all kind of houſhold-ſtuff, as all ſorts of Plates, Diſhes, Stools, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Tapiſtries, and all ſorts of Utenſils, with great ſtore of Money, Chains and Bracelets, breaking the windows wider for that purpoſe; all which were brought to the Market-place and hurled into a great fire, where they were all burnt to cinders, with huge outcries of the peeple round about, who ſaid, *Theſe goods are our blouds, and as theſe burn, ſo the ſouls of thoſe dogs who own them deſerve to fry in hell fire.*

This firſt act of the fiery Tragedy being ended, they went next to the houſe of *Felice Baſile*; This fellow at firſt was a poor Baker, who carried bread up and down the ſtreets of *Naples*, but in a ſhort time tampering with the Gabels he became very rich, and having friends at Court; he dwelt neer the *Spirito Santo*, whe e the peeple being met, and having plundered his Palace from top to bottom, they hurled out at the windows and balcones all the houſhold-ſtuff, Writings and Books, with other rich Curioſities, and there were 23. great Trunks nombred to be thrown out into the ſtreets, and ſom of them being broke open, there appear'd wondrous rich things, as cloth of Gold, and Tiſſues, with coſtly Embroderies, that dazled the eyes of the beholders; all theſe they took, with a Cabinet full of Perl and other precious ſtones, which were hurld into the devouring Element, without ſaving as much as a rag, nor durſt any take up as much as a pin, unleſs it were to help the throwing of it into the fire.

Theſe two burnings laſted five hours, then they paſs'd to the Palace of *Antonio de Angelis*, a Counſellor, who had been *Elect* of the peeple in the time of *Monterrey*, & he concurr'd with that Vice-roy to inpoſe many new Gabels:

Gabels: This man being admoniſh'd by many of his friends to ſecure his goods and his Palace from firing, he neglected their advice; and becauſe the day before they had tane down his gate onely, he thought that their fury had terminated there as being a ſign they had no further malice unto him; beſides, he made account that they wold bear ſom reverence to his long robe: But he reckned without his hoſt, his infortunate deſtiny blinded him ſo, and ſo ſtopp'd his ears, that he wold not liſten to wholſom cautions. Whereupon the rabble being com before his houſe they furiouſly entred, and finding it full of all kind of coſtly furniture to admiration, they preſently deſtinated all for the fire, leaving not a jot unburnt, and that which was of extraordinary conſideration, and the more to be pitied was, that the Pleas, Writings, Charters, Patents, and Proceſſes of divers poor and rich men were all conſum'd; there was a Library of curious Books, and many thouſand Crowns found therein, there was two Coches, four beautifull Horſes, and two Mules, all burnt, and they threw bottles of oile into the fire to make it flame with more violence: In his Pantry, Larder-houſe, and Kitchin, there were delicat proviſions, & divers Cheſts of ſweet-meats, and a boy having ta'ne but a piece of Bacon which fell by chance, he was ready to be torn in pieces by the multitude; there were 10000 Crowns in good ſilver burnt, beſides veſſels of Plate double guilt. The fire of this houſe was ſo great, that though it was in the night-time, yet every corner of the ſtreet was as clear as if it had been noon day.

Thence they ran to the houſe of *Antonio Miribella*, another Counſellor, and a Napolitan Cavalier, in the ſubburb of *Mayds*, and they did the like to him, where they left

left not one ſtone upon another, but conſecrated all to the voracious flame, which laſted above three hours.

At ſix a clock they paſs'd to the Palace of the fore-named *Andrea Anaclerio*, who had been afronted and ſtoned by the boys at firſt, being the Elect of the peeple, but finding no great matter there, becauſe he had wiſely removed his goods the Sunday before, preſaging ſom violence, they in a furious diſdain applied fire to all the four corners of the houſe, which made a horrible flame to the terrour of all the beholders, which laſted four hours, till Munday night being paſt, the Sun returned to enlighten the following morn of *March*.

But while the peeple conſumed with fire the houſes, goods and wealth beforeſaid of thoſe public Thiefs, as they termed them, there burnt in the breſt of the Vice-roy an ardent deſire to put a period to theſe fearful combuſtions, and to haſten an accommodation of all things: Hereupon the *Collateral* and Council of State and War had a ſad ſerious diſcourſe of theſe calamities, and 'twas reſolved at laſt, that his Excellence ſhold command four Companies of Foot to re-inforce that ſquadron which was already in the Caſtle all along, and 'twas don accordingly. Hereupon there was a legal Inſtrument printed, wherein there was an abolition of thoſe Gabels, and a general pardon granted: As ſoon as this Inſtrument was printed 'twas ſent into the great Market, that all peeple beholding and reading it, might return to quietude and conformity: But it took no effect, becauſe that the general pardon being found imperfect, nor ſpecifying as much as the peeple wold have, but containing divers matters ſubject to cavillation; therefore all went off the Kings Ages again, and the Treaty was diſſolved; to repair which, becauſe the Vice-roy perceiv'd the Nobility

all to ity to be already hateful to the City, and therefore un-
urs. e to quench the fire, but rather make it greater, there-
re-na re he purpoſed to make uſe of two of the prime Advo-
d anc ts of the peeple, and much eſteemed by him, who
eeple, ere *Andrea Martellone*, and *Onoſico Palma*; therefore
ſtely he Vice-roy having commanded them to come unto
n vio m, he committed unto their care and prudence, and
e fou at with a great deal of heat and earneſtneſs, the appea-
to the ing of the peeple with large promiſes of Remunerati-
, tibus. They executed what was impoſed upon them with
ghter uch efficacy, but it produc'd no fruit, and being re-
urn'd to the Vice-roy, they ſaid 'twas impoſſible to aſ-
ouſes, wage the fury of the peeple, unleſs he had deliver'd
niefs, hem the Original of the gran Priviledg that *Charls* the
f the th granted: This being underſtood by the Vice-roy, as
atful om the beginning he had ardent deſire to content the
f all eeple, ſpecially in this point ſo much importun'd, he
State uſed all diligence to be uſed, that the ſaid Charter of
ties, Priviledg ſhold be found out: Thereupon he diſpatch'd
com- ſom of the Nobles, *Elect* of the City, together with *Don*
qua- *Joſeph Maria Caracciolo* a Teatin, to the Church of San
twas *Lonuzo* to this effect, which *Joſeph* was a Subject of
nent great valour and learning, beſides his high birth, and a
pels, moſt earneſt co-operator at all times, eſpecially at the
ſtru- conjuncture of theſe Revolutions, and much devoted to
that the ſervice of his King and Countrey.
uie- In the mean time *Maſaniello* made it known to all the
that Merchants in the name of the peeple, and Corporations
eci- in the City, That they ſhold be ready with armes in
ning hand for the ſervice of the peeple; a great part of his
ent Train went a horſeback, and ſom a foot to the houſes,
ed; as well of Gentlemen as other perſons, of what eſtate
No- or quality ſoever, to ſearch for armes, which were deli-
lity vered

vered him, though with an ill will, both by all Nobl
men and Officers, there being found in all places ma
thousands of Archibuzes, Carbines, Musquets, Pistol
and such like Arms, as also nine pieces of Artiler
which a Merchant had in his house, and which we
given him in pawn from the Court for som thousands
Duckets, whereof he was creditor: They took two C
hons more out of a ship, assaulted by them in a ne
Gally, which was disarm'd in the *Mole*, which bei
arm'd, was sent to the said vessel to deliver those Piece
else they wold set her a fire; so the Captain being forc'
deliver'd seven Canons, all which they plac'd at th
mouths of the principal streets of the City: And h
ving understood that *Mazola* a *Genoway* Merchant ha
in his house good store of arms, they entred the hous
where they found 4000. Musquets, which they distrib
ted up and down the Populass, who dwelt in the quarte
of *Santa Maria il Parete*.

The Archbishop seeing that notwithstanding all pro
fers of accommodation, the commotions advanc'd eve
hour with more fury, it came into his hand that he hi
self wold go abroad in procession, accompanied with t
Teatins, and those of S. *Hieroms*, of the Congregatio
of the *Oratorio*, the same Munday; but doubting it wo
not be so pleasing to the people, he wold first feel th
pulse, doing this with a great deal of prudence; t
grounds of his doubt was this, that when the evening b
fore, and the same morning the said religious Orde
went out in a processionat way, the people did not mu
like those processions, in regard, that notwithstandi
they were made with a good intent to appease the t
mults, yet this being for no other end then to establi
the ancient *Grassa* in the City, they seemed to marv
a

and did tacitly grumble, to what purpoſe ſhold ſo many proceſſions be made now, that they were buſie to take off the Gabels, and rid the City of all exceſſive Impoſitions, and ſuch proceſſions were not made then, when, generally againſt the conſent of the peeple, they were impos'd Therefore the Archbiſhop, before he wold put in execution his deſigns, ſent to the Impoſitors of S. *Paul*, and of the Apoſtles, both of them being Teatin Churches, who coaching themſelfs with ſom conſpicuous ſecular Prieſts, eminent for their lives and birth, who were particular Elect, *viz. Don Carlo de Bologna*, and *Don Diego de Mendoza*, they all went to the Piazza of the great Market to obſerve the humor of the peeple, how they wold like ſuch a proceſſion, the Biſhop having no other aimes herein, but the ſervice and ſatisfaction of the City, yet he wel l know their inward inclinations hereunto. The ſaid Fathers and Lords being gon to the Market place, they put in ſtrict execution what they had in charge from the Archbiſhop, but they found true what his Eminence had formerly doubted; as 'twas told them by ſome of the chief of the peeple, who yet thanked very much the Archbiſhop for his pious Endeavors to favour them, not doubting a whit of his zeal and love to the City: But touching ſuch a ſolemn extraordinary proceſſion, they humbly advis'd his Eminence not to do it, becauſe the Prieſts and religious men in thoſe broken times might haply receave ſom incounter or diſturbance, which might prejudice the reputation of the Church, by reaſon of the great multitudes of arm'd men which were every where, yet for no other end then the advancement of the public good: Therefore they pray his Eminence that he wold expoſe in the Church the holy Host, and in order public Oriſons for forty hours.

The Fathers and Gentlemen being returned to the Cardinal Archbishop, related unto him what they had propos'd, and what answers they had, therefore his Eminence not thinking it expedient to put his former thoughts in action against the will of a tumultuary people, he inordred the said Prepositors, and all chief Heads and Rectors of Churches, as well secular as regular, that the blessed Sacrament shold be expos'd, and public and private Prayers made, to recommend unto his divine Majesty the wofull condition of City and Kingdom; which was punctually perform'd every day untill the death of *Masaniello*.

When the Archbishop had sent out those seasonable Orders, it being now night, his Eminence went to Castle *Nuovo* to confer with the Vice-roy, and try whether any accomodation cold be pitched upon to free the City from those imminent dangers which hung over her, doing this with the greatest efficacy that cold come out of the breast of a Cavalier Patriot, and of a zealous Pastor, associating unto him a little after to the same purpose the most illustrious the L. *Altieri*, Apostolical *Nuntio*, for the time in that Kingdom. There retir'd into the said Castle likewise towards the evening divers Ministers, as well of the Gown as other officers, Lords and Cavaliers as well to treat with the Viceroy concerning the same business, as also to withdraw thither for their greater security then they cold be in their own habitations. And this as much as happened the second day, which was Munday.

Tuesd

Tuesday, July 8. 1647.

The third Day.

THe Napolitan peeple were so heated in their desires, and so animated to battail, and to the destroying of the houses of publick Ministers and Partizans of the Royall Court, as also of Lawyers and Farmers of the *Gabels*, that no bounds were sufficient to stop their arrogance and fury: As a strong currented river having burst down the banks and dikes which kept her within her channel, can hardly be brought in again to her wonted regular stream, in the mean time, while the fearful countreyman labours with earth, stones, clay, wood and iron to mend her banks, she pursues her raging exorbitant course, dilates her self over fields, spoils the corn, undermines the trees, enters boldly into house and cellar without controulment, and so doth a world of mischief. The numerous peeple of *Naples* might be said to be such a River swelling with disdain and choler against the public Officers of Gabells, and rushing over the wonted banks which were the Lawes and Royall Authority of her Prince, the reverence to the holy Church, the fear of Justice: But she was not only like an unruly mounding river, but like a tempestuous Sea, figured peradventure by the Evangelist S. *John* in his book of divine Mysteries, where he saith, That with the waters of the Sea there joyned living waters of fire, whence it is called by him, *Mare mixtum igne*: The Viceroy, the Archbishop, the Nobility, the Lawyers labour'd to make up these banks and breaches, yet all wold not do, but the river was impetuous, extravagant and violent as ever.

Hence it came to paſſe, that the glorious Sun ſcarce appear'd in the Orient to illuminate the City the third day, but the furious peeple ran with ſwift pace to the Palace of one *Valenzano*, formerly a very poor Plebean, and afterwards from a petty Clerk in the *Dogana* came to be a Farmer of the Gabell of corn, and ſo inriched himſelf extreamly; He dwelt out of St. *Carlo*, and 'tis incredible what a world of goods, very precious both for the quantity and quality, were found in his houſe, which were all reduced to aſhes, there were two boxes full of gold found in the cupboard of a window, which were taken and diſpoſitated upon account in the Kings bank.

Hence they paſs'd to the Palace of the Duke of *Caivan* towards the little gate of *Santa Chiara*, where all his Writings, and public books, he being Secretary of the Kingdom, with all his Library, and infinite ſtore of rich moveables and Utenſils were found, all which were burnt in two great fires, and the Palace haraſs'd to the ground. What rich coches, Sedans and Couches, with rare veſſels of Argentry, and Jewells of all kinds, were conſum'd in this Palace? There were alſo great ſtore of curious pictures found there, the profane were burnt, but ſom holy pieces were ſent to divers Churches, but reſerving for the flame the frames of them, although they were very gallant and rich, which courſe they obſerved in all other places: The flame of this fire was ſo great, that it reach'd to a Monaſtery of Nunns hard by, of the Order of S. *Franciſco*, ſo that they cried out they were all deſtroyed: It took in a Library of books, the leaves whereof flew up aloft, that ome words were legible in the air, among which there hapned one leaf to fall upon the ground from the ſaid cloyſter, which treated of the Nobility of the ancient Dukes of *Milan*.

I ſhold be over tedious if I ſhold deſcribe all the de-
olations and ruines which thoſe fires did cauſe, with the
uantity and quality of goods; I will briefly tell you,
at the ſame cruelties, termed by the peeple juſt reven-
es, were uſed in all thoſe houſes whereof *Maſaniello*
ave a Catalogue to deſtroy and ruinat; Theſe were
urtolome à Aquino, the Duke *John de Caivano Gio,*
attiſta Bozzacarino, all three of *Chiaia, John Andrea*
uonavoglia, who dwelt out of the gate of San *Gennaro*,
he Preſident *Cinnamo Sopra Greſu Maria*, the ſons of
Maſtrodatti, Juſeppe Sportelle Farmer of the corn, Preſi-
ent *Gieronimo Cacciotolo, Caſar Luprano* againſt the little
oſpitall, *John Zaralios*, who being an Officer of the
en, came by his favour at Court, to ſuch huge wealth,
at he made himſelf Duke of *Oſturis*, a principall City
Puglia with ſixty thouſand crowns annuall rent,
welling in *Toledo ſtreet*, whoſe Palace was one of
e proudeſt and moſt magnificent of any in Naples,
uilt by himſelf from the very foundation, *Franciſco Pel-*
vicino alle Mortelle, Geronimo Nacatella of *Polyſippo*,
nd *Andrea Capano* his ſon in law, *Agoſtin de Julis, Gia-*
mo Frezza. Petrillo di Florio, Bartholome Balzamo,
Donado de bellis caſhier of the Gabell of corn, and many
her perſons had their rich moveables and furnitures,
ith their argentry and Jewells of great value, all con-
med to aſhes.

In the Palace of *Aquino à Chiaia* there was an ineſti-
able Wardrobe, found proportionable to a Kings
hich was all deſtroyed: And *Luprano* having conveye I
l his goods which were moſt precious to the Monaſtery
f the Hoſpital of the *Padri Zoccolanti*, and *Baſile* brought
is Jewels and Moneys to the conſervatory of *Santa*
Maria di Conſtantinopoli, and *Zavaglio* brought the

flower of his goods to the Monastery of the Nuns of th conception near his Palace, yet *Masaniello* came to kno of all this, and therefore commanded the said Monasteri to redeliver and bring forth all those *Furnitures* und pain of burning, but being terrified by the perempto neſſe of the command, they brought all forth, whi were immediatly consumed to ashes, and some Coach with the horses alive, which were found out by the ra ble, having been hid out of the way in sundry places b their owners.

While the people went thus revenging themselfs their pretended *adversaries*, those two Originall Priv ledges of King *Ferdinando*, and *Charls* the fifth, bo which the people did so earnestly thirst after, were fou out, and so they were brought to the Viceroy by the ch *Elect* of the Nobles, and by the foresaid *Don Guise Caracciolo* Teatin, which labour'd extremely in the b ſneſſe. Hereupon the Vice-Roy did not let slip one m ment of time, or the least advantage to com at last to accord with the people, promising them still all possib satisfaction: the Card. Archb. of *Naples* did the like, w with all his might and main, and by the help of Gentlemen, by going also often himself in person to vers places did not spare pains or fear danger: But peeple finding that the Treaty for a peace went still with delayes, did begin to declare, That they wold masters of *San Lorenzo*, and of the Tower thereof, found to a war at any time the great Bell, as also to cure a Port which they suspected might prove very fensive to their *Quarters* in the great Market by Ca ſhor, besides they wold have the use of the *Artille* and other Arms of the City, which were stor'd up th in. To which effect about 10000. people being got

fore the place all arm'd, and having begirt the Monaſtery of the *Friers* on all ſides, they put themſelfs in a poſture to fight, ranging themſelfs in Files, being reſolv'd to do ſomthing: The Convent was then forſaken by the *Fryers*, ſome Novices being only left, and ſome of the ancient'ſt, the Duke of *Siano* ſon to the Regent *Capece Latro*, *Gio*, *Baptiſta Cicinelli*, *Don Tomas Aquavina* ſon to the Earl of *Converſano*, with other few Gentlemen being there retir'd with 60 *Spaniards*, ſent the evening before by the Vice-Roy, for garding the ſteeple, were ther ſhut in.

The aſſault was given, and ſom Archibuzes flew off, and a great many faggots were ſet a fire, and they prepared themſelfs to batter down the Tower in the firſt place with huge piece of Ordnance brought thither of purpoſe: The peeple within and the Spaniſh gard it ſelf apprehending ſom fear, made ſigns that they wold yeild upon Articles, wherupon the Gates were opened, and the Souldiers ſallied forth which were there for a guard as well Spaniards as Italians, with expreſs order to leave behind them their arms, granting them only their lives and cloathing which they carried about them, ſo that the peeple entring there, they ſeized upon all the arms, as Pike, Muſquets, Archibuzes, with 18. pieces of Ordnance put in there for the ſervice of the City. To the Militia that came forth *Maſaniello ordered*, that after they had eaten they might be at liberty, and preſently he commanded the great Bell to ſound to arms, but with a public proteſt without any intent of rebellion, but for the ſervice of the peeple, which ſound laſted a good while, as well to ſhew the victory they had obtain'd, as alſo to aſſemble the peeple to new attempts. And ſeeing that the *Charter* of *Charls*

the fifth did not yet appear neither in that place where it ought to have bin kept, which was among the Archives of the City, where all ancient Writings are us'd to be preserv'd, they grew very furious, and drew forth other goods to be burnt, among which was the present King of *Spains* picture, which they had not only preserv'd, but bringing it forth they expos'd it to public view, under a rich canopy, with much reverence, crying aloud, *Let God live, let our King live a thousand years, and let the ill Government die :* They placed one great canon at the little gate of S. *Laurence*, and another at the greatest gate of Saint *Paul*, levelling at that Piazza of S. *Laurence* they placed two under the Piazza of S. *Biaggia*, two *alla Selleria*, two upon the Market place, two at the Port of *Capua*, two more at *Porta Nolana*, and the rest in other places; designing a sufficient number of men for the gard of those places; and to secure themselfs from the assault of all Enemies, they distributed in every place sufficient proportion of powder, of bullets, of match, and other instruments, to serve the A-tillery, and other sort of fireworks if need required.

Among those companies of Combatants which went abroad that day, there were a great many women with Archibuzes upon their sholders, and other sorts of arms, with their she Captains, Alterezes and Sergeants, they appear'd like so many *Amazons*, and 'twas a rare sight to behold, so that the ancient time of *Nero*, seem'd to be renewed when he besieg'd *Rome*. The companies went on, and in the midst of two Souldiers a woman well clad, and not ill-favoured, went with the Arms of his Majesty upon her head, and with a writing in great letters round about it,

Viva

Viva il Re, & il fideliſſimo popolo di Napoli; Let the King live, and the moſt faithful peeple of *Naples*; ſhe went with a naked ſword in her right hand, and a poynard in her left: There followed after an incredible uumber of ſhe-Archibuziers, and others arm'd with Pikes; Lances and Halberts, others with Clubs and Staves, with faggots upon their backs, to put fire to the houſes of Traitors and public Thieves of their Country; laſtly, five of the little wenches of four years of age went with little battoons and ſticks in their hand, a ſpectacle ſtrange to behold. There came other Troops of women from divers parts of the city in good order, carrying wood and ſulphur upon their backs to fire where occaſion required: and becauſe there were Citizens enough in the groſs of the Army about *Maſaniello* able to make their party good againſt any power, the reſt were order'd by him to go to defend their own quarters and homes: There were ſom Banditi that had mingled themſelves with theſe Companies under a pretext to ſerve the peeple; but their deſign was, as 'twas found afterwards, to take Booties, or to plot ſom Treaſon.

The Viceroy was not furniſh'd with proviſion, nor wold they ſuffer any eatable thing to paſſe to the Caſtle, a Felluca was taken, which thought to have brought him proviſion; The Courtiers were ſtayed, who brought him Letters from divers places; and he might be ſaid to be in a manner beſieged with all the Gentlemen in the Caſtle, the peeple having both Land and Sea in their abſolute poſſeſſion.

The Archbiſhop being return'd to the Caſtle to confer with the Viceroy and the reſt of the principal Miniſters, the laſt remedy by means of that Reverend Biſhop was applied

applyed to make a finall Agreement : So the Vice-roy deliver'd into his hands the Original Charter or Priviledge of *Charls* the fifth with a Promiſe in writing, ſubſcribed with his own hand, to obſerve it firmly, deſiring him to go to the great Market place to have it ſeen, and publiſh'd in the Church of *Carmine*.

When the Biſhop had the true Priviledge in his hands he felt an extraordinary fit of comfort, not doubting but his beloved ſheep wold be now altogether quieted, which certainly happen'd, had not a ſecret Treaty of *Mataloni*, and *Don Guiſeppe Caraffa* his *brother*, againſt *Maſaniello* and his followers, bin diſcovered, which put all things again out of ſquare.

The Biſhop therefore being com to the great Market place, and receiv'd by the peeple with mighty reverence and honour, he entred into the Church of *Carmine*, complemented by multitudes of peeple more then the ſaid Church cold hold : The ſaid *Charter* was read with a loud voice, and underſtood by all with a kind of Jubilee of contentment ; yet there wanted not, by the ſecret practiſe of the Devill, ſom who, having ſtill rebellious ſpirits, ſuſpected the truth of that *Charter*, and that it was not the Original, but a ſuppoſitious one ; whereupon ſuſpecting themſelfs to be deluded by the Biſhop, they began to cry out, yea to threaten him by telling him, will your Eminence alſo deceive us ? At which inſtant the Biſhop ſtood in evident danger of his life : The Biſhop deſiring to penetrate the cauſe of thoſe whiſperings, ask'd *Moſaniello* what was the matter, who told him ; Moſt Eminent Sir, this peeple ſuſpect that this *Charter* is not the true one, and that your Eminence goes about to baffle us, but I do not believe it, and I will turn againſt them in your defence, or kill

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my ſelf, knowing well how punctuully honorable your Eminence is. The Biſhop anſwered, My dear ſonne, theſe *Priviledges* and *Charters* are the very ſame which *Charls* the fifth ſubſcribed, and which the peeple deſire: But becauſe you may be ſincerely ſatisfied of the truth of my proceedings, let us do this; find me an intelligent man whom you will, and I will deliver it him, leaving it in his hands, and for a ſign of the truth I will not ſtir hence, till this buſineſs clearly appear, that you may know, that *I hold you my ſons as much as the Gentry, and as your Paſtor and Father*: I wold ſpill my bloud moſt willingly for my peeple, as alſo for the peace and quietneſſe of my dear Country. At which words *Maſaniello* grew very quiet, and with him the tumultuous peeple: So they ſent for Doctor *Julio Genovino* a moſt ſagacious man, who knew as much as can be known of the affairs of the City and Kingdome by his long experience, being 80. years old, and having been 19. years a priſoner, during the time of another Revolution happen'd in the Government of *Oſſuna*. *Maſaniello* therefore made the Priviledge to be deliver'd to that man, that he might ſtudy and review it, as he did all the night following with moſt exact diligence, all which time the Biſhop departed not from the Church of *Carmine*: And it was by the diſpoſition of God Almighty, and the moſt bleſſed Virgin, that this happen'd; for that very night there were 36 Houſes of Cavaliers to be burnt, amongſt whom in the firſt place was the Duke of *Metaloni*, the Duke of *Medina las tores*, the Prince and Prior *della Rocella*, the Prince of *Cellemare* chief Poſt-maſter of the Kingdome, *Cornelius Spinola*, *Carlo Spinelli*, *Don Ferrante Carracciolo*, *Carlo Brancaccio* the Counſellour,

Don

Don Franceſco Capece Latro, *Franceſco*, *Tomacello*, and the Houſes of divers other were to be a Sacrifice, and by the ſole endeavours of the Biſhop they ſcaped it: Though theſe forenamed had been the principal heads and authors of the diſorder hapned the year before in the proceſſion of the reliques of *San Gennaro*, yet the Biſhop as a pious Paſtor, and common Father, rendring them (like a perfect Chriſtian) good for evil, prayed more in the behalf of theſe then any other, ſpecially for the Houſes of *Medina* and *Mataloni*. Wherefore *Maſaniello* perceiving the goodneſs and integrity of the Biſhop, and ſounding out his praiſes with full mouth to all the peeple, it made them deſiſt from the firing that was intended, declaring that he had abſolutely forborn it at his inſtance.

It happen'd that the ſame day and time that his Eminence was to reaſon with the peeple in the Church of *Carmine*, another general whiſper was o'reheard: For after the Charter of *Charls* the V. was read, that which the Vice-Roy did ſubjoyn was alſo read, which was, That he confirm'd all the ſaid Charter by aboliſhing all the Gabels and Impoſitions, and that he pardoned all the peeple for whatſoever they had don, and acted in that commotion, and he promis'd to obtain ſuch a pardon from his Catholic Majeſty for any act of rebellion that might have happen'd: When this was heard, you would not believe how greatly the peeple were mov'd, whereupon they began to cry out with a loud voice, That they never committed any act of Rebellion, but to have alwayes been moſt faithfull Vaſſals, and wold die ſo towards his Majeſty, who (and they rais'd their voices to a great height) they prayed to live a thouſand years. The thing they onely deſired was, that the Privi-

ledges

ledges made good unto them by King *Ferdinando*, and *Charls the Emperour*, might be made good unto them now: Therupon thinking they were gull'd and betray'd, they wold give ear no longer to any accord, as alſo becauſe in the ſaid confirmation his Excellency did not ſpecifie that the whole Kingdom ſhold be disburden'd without the neceſſary clauſe of the Apoſtolical aſſent, as they had made inſtance; and therefore, without being a whit ſatisfied, they deſir'd that the War might be proſecuted, untill they might have compleat ſatisfaction; yet the Biſhop labour'd ſtill to divert them from ſuch thoughts, by reading unto them the note following ſent him from the Vice-roy.

My moſt Eminent and Reverend Lord,

THe moſt faithful peeple of this moſt faithful City prayed me to confirm their Priviledges, and in regard of the affections and high love which they have always ſhewed to his Majeſties ſervice, I granted their Petition, and becauſe inſtances have been made unto me, that for the greater authority it ſhold be publiſhed in pontificial way, I deſire your Eminence ſo to do, and it will be a favour unto me, and a comfort unto the peeple. God gard your Eminence many years, according as I deſire. Datum 6. July, 1647.

The Priviledge is a diſpatching, and thoſe of the moſt faithfull peeple ſhall bring it to your Eminence. So I reſt the greateſt ſervant of

Your moſt Reverend Eminence,
El Duque de Arcos.

But the peeple not lending an ear to all this, thinking the Biſhops promiſes to be lame and imperfect, and being earneſt to purſue the war as it is ſaid already, till there be a condeſcention to all their Reaſons, they went on in ingroſſing their Militia through all the parts of the city, and by putting in order divers companies which were very numerous, having 400. or 500. in every one. The dominion was ſuch, that the very women, armed in great numbers, ſome with batoons on their necks, ſom with naked ſwords in their hands, ſom with a ſword in the right, and a dagger in the left, and with knifes on their ſides, went ſtrutting up and down the ſtreets as ſo many Amazons before the Royal Palace, and elſewhere, having one man before for their Van, and another behind for their Rere, crying out ſtill, *May the King of Spain live, but the ill Government die.*

Upon the report of theſe Commotions in *Naples*, the Spaniards which were quartered in the near adjacent Villages were coming to *Naples*, which being known by the peeple, by the Scouts which they kept abroad, they ſent a party to meet them, where they diſarm'd them all, and ſent them back: There came alſo 500. Germans ſent from *Capua*, who were billeted there by the Governor of that City, but when they came near the gates the peeple ruſht out, & ſtripping them of their arms for their own uſe, they brought them in, and giving them ſom refreſhment, they kept them a good while in the *Court of Guard*, making very much of them for the innocence they found in them. Such a *terror* was ſtruck in every one, that if a boy ſaid to a ſhop-keeper, For how much ſell you a quart of wine? for example ſake ſell it but for ſo much, and no more; and ſo for fruit, and all other things, all obey'd: They went at firſt to put fire to

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he goods of *Cornelio Spinola* a Genoways, who had re-
ded in *Naples* above 20. years, negotiating with the
ourt, and having farm'd the Gabels, and much peeple
eing found within for his defence, they went by way
ſtratagem, ſaying, They were com to treat with him
o make him their *Graſſier*: He excus'd himſelf at firſt,
ying, that he was not proper for ſo great a truſt, being
ſtranger, and they aſſuring him, that by long habitati-
n he was become a free Denizon of the City, he accep-
ed of it; whereupon he ſaid, I have a million for the
ervice of the King of *Spain*, and the moſt faithful peeple
f *Naples*. An Order came forth that day from *Maſani-
llo*, That in all thoſe houſes where there were pieces of
he King and Queen of *Spain*, they ſhold be thrown out,
nd the Arms of the moſt faithful people of *Naples* ſet up
nder Canopies.

The Biſhop about the evening diſpatcht to the Vice-
oy Father *Franciſco Maria Filomarino* a Capuchin, who
was his brother, with other Gentlemen, praying him that
e wold by all means yield to all pretenſions, and give
ntire ſatisfaction unto the peeple, if he deſir'd to pre-
ent the miſchiefs that were like to enſue. When the
aid *Filomarino* was com into the Caſtle, he began to
reat with the Vice-roy in the Biſhops name, with a
reat deal of affection and earneſtneſs, in ſo much that
y little and little they went overcoming all difficulties,
o there were high hopes, that an abſolute Accommoda-
ion wold enſue.

In the mean time *Maſaniello* gaining power more and
more over the peeple, becauſe he was found to be of
a great ſpirit and hardineſs, he rendred himſelf by degrees
he moſt beloved, the moſt reſpected and worthy of e-
ſteem by all that poſſibly could be, notwithſtanding that

in

in ſuch a confuſed multitude of ſo many thouſands peeple there were ſo many Doctors, Merchants, Not ries, Scriveners, Proctors, Phyſicians, Soldiers, and v ry worthy Artizans, and an infinite number of othe that were men of Judgement, Wit, Wealth, Valour a Experience, and the meaneſt of them ſuperiour to hi in condition: But from Tueſday and all the time fo ward, when he went in the name of the peeple to neg tiate with the Biſhop touching the preſent Affairs, h Eminence remain'd aſtoniſh'd at his ſpirit and part which got him daily more and more credit amongſt th peeple, who cryed him up thereupon the Chieftain, o Captain General, ſo that all were willing to transfer unt him ſolemnly, as abſolute Patron, the ſupreme com mand over all the peeple, and to obey him according ly. Whereupon in the middle of the market-place ther was a ſtage erected by him, where from that time forwar the ſaid *Maſaniello* clothed in white like a Mariner, an in his company other Counſellors of the peeple, amon whom *Genovino* and that famous Bandito *Domeni Perrone*, taken out of the Church of *Carmine*, as formerl ſaid, by order of the peeple, had the firſt places; The gave public audience, receiving indiffeeently from al ſorts of peeple, as well Laicks as Eccleſiaſticks, who ad her'd unto the popular party, Petitions and Memorials paſſing Orders, and decreeing civil, criminal and mili tary Sentences upon all cauſes, by arrogating to them ſelfs the ſole Supreme Authority, and Deſpotical com mand over all the City, Villages, and families, making account that all the armed men that were ready at *Ma ſaniello*'s beck were no leſs then 150. thouſand ſouls, without incluſion of women, boys and children, who were of an incredible number, among whom one wold

com to viſit her Husband, another his Father; ſom their Sons, another his kinſmen and friends, declaring that if need were they wold raiſe another Army for the defence of the peeple and city. And this is as much a happen'd the third day.

Wedneſday, July 10. 1647.

The fourth Day.

THe Napolitan peeple did not ſeem ſatisfied to publiſh unto the world the extreme diſdain they had taken againſt the chiefeſt Authors of the Gabels by outward firing and combuſtions, but they did ſtill ruminate in the night what further revenges were to be taken in the day.

Hence it came to paſs, that upon Wedneſday betimes when *Aurora* had hardly uſher'd up the Sun into the Orient, *Maſaniello* order'd, That upon pain of death the Brigade of his Life-guard, which were in number about 7. or 8000. perſons, ſhold repair to the Palace of the Duke of *Caivano*, who was thought by the peeple to be one of their chiefeſt enemies, therefore command was given to paſs through the ſtreet of the little gate of *Santa Chiara* to plunder again the ſaid Duke, becauſe notice was had of goods of far greater value which were not yet diſcover'd, the ſouldiers hereupon as ſwift as lightning went, in obedience to *Maſaniello*'s command, and reentred the houſe, where battering down a door, they found two chambers full of the richeſt Tapiſtry that could be ſeen, with ſundry ſorts of other coſtly movables, then they deſcended into the gardens, and battered divers

marble ſtatues and fountains, grubb'd up the flowers and trees, broke down the balcones, and put fire to every thing both in houſe and garden.

There went ſo n hundreds of that Soldadeſca to the Palace of the Duke of *Mataloni* to burn it alſo, and deſtroy it from top to bottom, purpoſing to ſow the ground with ſalt afterwards; but finding it well fortified with one hundred arm'd Banditos, who were within, they went back to have a recruit of ſtrength, and to return thither towards the evening to execute their deſign: So paſſing again to *Chaia* to the Palace of the young Duke of *Caivano Don Franceſco Barile*, to get the reſidue of his fathers goods preſerv'd haply by him, they ruſh'd alſo into that houſe, and did miſerable ſpoil to every thing that came in their way. And as they were doing this, peeple of all ſorts, men, women and boys, brought them faggots, with pitch, oyl, ſacks full of ſtraw, and other helps, making hideous noiſe up and down the ſtreets, as if they had been ſtark mad, and crying, There is but this little ſtraw left in the houſes, and it ſhall ſerve to put fire in the kennels of thoſe dogs who have impos'd, ſuck'd, and ſwallow'd ſuch Gabels from us, and ſaying this, they wold let down the ſack of ſtraw, and throw all into the fire. Other women wold bring in their arms their children, and putting little fir'd matches into their hands, they wold make them throw them into the fire, crying out, Theſe poor lambs ſhall alſo take vengeance of theſe Thiefs for the bread they have taken out of their mouths: ſo with hurling exclamations and curſes they went up & down, yet ſometimes with theſe interjections of prayer, *Vivo il Dio ſempre, & il noſtro Re, & ruvoiano queſti Cani*; Let God live for ever, and our King, and let theſe dogs die the death: The ſight of all which things wold have

have molified an Adamant, and drawn compaſſion from the very Rocks.

While the peeple went thus to evaporate their high diſcontentments and deep hatred againſt the pretended enemies of the public good, the Biſhop did very ſtrictly negotiate with the Vice-roy for a final accord, by the intervention of ſom choice inſtruments whom he had ſent thither of purpoſe, for 'twas not fitting he himſelf ſhold remove from the Church del Carmine, becauſe he prevented thereby the horrible firings and ſpoils which were threatned to be alſo made thereabouts; he employed beſides into the Caſtle three Gentlemen of ſpecial parts, who were *Cæſar Gerardina à Luqueſe*, a Gentleman who was Maſter of his Chamber, one of a lovely condition, of much vigor and prudence; the ſecond was *Don Gennaro Quaranta*, and *Guiſeppe de Roſſi*, both Neapolitan Gentlemen, whereof the one was Vicar General of the Nunns of Naples, a Subject of high learning, and goodneſs of life: And that Wedneſday morning the beſineſs was at ſo hopeful a paſs, that a motion was made to make a ſolemn Cavalcata to the Church del Carmine by the Vice-roy, and where all the Nobility ſhold attend him, that the capitulations of peace might be publikely read there, and afterwards a *Te Deum* ſolemnly ſung, to give God due thanks for his graces: This was intimated to *Maſaniello*, who conſented thereunto, yet he commanded the peeple to be ſtill vigilant, and to ſtand upon their guard, and every inrolled Souldier to have his Arms reidy, and to ſtand firm to his poſt, and not to ſtir thence upon pain of death. As theſe things were in agitation and fully intended, the Vice-roy ceas'd not to ſend meſſages ever and anon unto the Biſhop, deſiring him to aſſure the peeple

that they ſhold have all poſſible ſatisfaction, and it lay in his enemies hands in chief to maintain the Crown of that Kingdom, with the lifes and being of all the Nobility throughout *Naples*: therefore he had ſent him the day before the ancient *Charters* of King *Ferdinand*, and of *Charls the fifth*, confirmed by the Royal Councel Collateral, and the Councel of State held of purpoſe for that effect, wherein there was a general Indulgence or Pardon granted unto the peeple of Naples for any offence whatſoever committed, the tenor whereof was as followeth.

Philip by the Grace of God, King, &c.

Don Roderico Ponce de Leon, Duke of Arcos.

WE by an everlaſting Priviledge do grant to the moſt faithful peeple of this moſt faithful City of Naples, that all Gabels and Impoſitions be extinct and aboliſht which were laid upon the City of Naples, and the Kingdom, from the time of the Emperor Charls the V. *of happy memory until this hour. Moreover we grant a general pardon for any offence whatſoever committed, ſince the beginning of this preſent Revolution to this point of time, as alſo for every offence and inquiſition paſſed that related to the ſaid Revolution.*

Given in Caſtel Nuovo 10. *of July* 1647.

El Duque de Arcos.

Donata Coppola, *Secretary of the Kingdom.*

This

This being received by the Biſhop, he procured ſuddenly diſcreet wayes to induce *Maſaniello* to convoque the Captains, and chief Commanders of the peeple together, to hear the reading of the ſaid Capitulations, of the accord ſo much deſired by them. The Charter of *Charls* the Emperour being already acknowledged by *Don Giulio Genovino*, and preſented unto them by the Biſhop, as true and original, therefore there were more then hopes, nay 'twas held a thing beyond all doubt that an agreement wold follow: But mark, while the peeple were all aſſembled in the Church del Carmine, there being infinite multitudes which ſtayed without, not being able to enter, becauſe the Church was full already, being there com to hear the Articles read which they ſeemed ro deſire with that anxiety, behold a new chance happen'd (and God forgive him who was the cauſe thereof, for he bore the puniſhment a little after) which put all things out of ſquare, and was able to put the whole City to fire and ſword: The chance was that there entred into the gate del Carmine which leads to the Market-place a great number of Banditi, at leaſt 500. all armed a horſeback, giving out that they came for the ſervice of the peeple ſent for by the forenamed Bandito *Perrone*, as he atteſted himſelf before *Maſaniello*, and the ſubſtance of the fact was true, but the end whereunto it tended differed much, becauſe that he confederating with the Duke *Mataloni* and D. *Guiſeppe Caraffa* his brother, had an aim not at the ſervice, but the deſtruction of the peeple, which was firſt to kill *Maſaniello* their leader, with divers others of the principal mutineers about the great Market-place, and other circumjacent precincts, as 'twas afterwards diſcover'd, and ſhall be told hereafter.

The ſaid Banditi being made to com before *Maſaniello*, they were received with great demonſtrations of love, but while they were there in his preſence, *Perrone* made a motion, which was, that the ſaid Banditi ſhould go a horſeback through the City, and take their quarters apart, which things he held to be very eſſential, and conducing much to the ſervice of the peeple, whereunto *Maſaniello* replied, that it was bootleſs to do this, but it was ſufficient if divided they ſtood a foot ready at his commands: *Perrone* perſiſting in his opinion ſaid often, that by all means the Banditi ſhold be a horſeback: *Maſaniello* ſuſpecting ſom ſiniſter practiſes of *Perrone* in giving this ſame counſel, cauſed that he ordered more peremptorily they ſhold go afoot, and that they ſhold not budge from one corner of the Market, which he wold aſſign them for their quarter. The Banditi being much diſquieted in mind, becauſe they had not their intent towards the execution of their deſign, as they parted there were ſeven Archibuz-ſhots made at *Maſaniello*, yet they miſſed him all, but ſom bullets burnt part of his ſhirt, and ſo fell to the earth, all which was eſteem'd a miracle of the moſt holy Lady *del Carmine*, whoſe medal he carried about his neck hanging down to his breſt. Every one may imagin how much this act might have mov'd the peeple to fury, but there only happen'd confus'd dark rumours and whiſperings for the preſent; but afterwards they fell upon thoſe Banditi, and diſcharg'd 300. Musket ſhots at them, wherein they kill'd about thirty, two whereof fell down before the great Altar, three in the Veſtry, one under the very ſeat where the Archbiſhop was, and thither he had fled for ſafeguard; and the reſt in divers parts of the Convent, divers alſo were hurt, but

but the heads of the ſlain were ſet up upon poles in the Market-place, and ſom of them ſcaping away into divers places from the crowd, fled into Monaſteries, but moſt into Maria della Nuovo de *Zocolane*. *Perrone* was preſently apprehended, and fetter'd by *Maſaniello*'s order, and to be proceeded againſt as ſhall be told ſpeedily. Then they went in queſt of one *Antimo Graſſo*, a man as notorious as facinorous, who was one of the chiefeſt of the plot, who was found and murthered in the ſame chamber where the Biſhop was, which was one of the ſtands of the General. He receiv'd the ſhot in the window of the ſaid chamber, whileſt perceiving himſelf to be purſued by death, he ſought to flie into the Cloyſter, which precipitate flight confirm'd the jealouſies the peeple had of him. The Biſhop was at that time in moſt evident danger of his life, nevertheleſs without being a whit mov'd, or loſing one crum of courage, he confeſs'd and gave abſolution to the ſaid *Antimo Graſſo* before he breath'd his laſt.

The noiſe was ſo great, and the ſhots ſo many, and the tumult ſo high in the Monaſtery, the gates being opened & pulled off the hinges, that all the Fryers trembling with fear thought they were all dead men, and many of them confeſſing one to another with Crucifixes in their hands, and other Images, expected no other then ſudden death; yet nevertheleſs the Archbiſhop did not give over, but with a notable magnanimity worthy of a Prelat, did incourage them, diſtributing his Paſtoral benedictions among them up and down with many ſweet words of comfort.

The peeple were much mov'd to ſee the holy Church ſo polluted with bloud, and prophan'd with ſlaughter;

therefore those dead bodies were carried out into the Market; and the peeple went to find out the rest of the Banditi who were hid in divers places, whereof divers were kill'd, and the rest got over the walls to save their lifes. Som were taken alive who reveal'd the treason intended against *Masaniello* set afoot by the Duke of *Mataloni*, either for revenging of the affront he had received the Munday before, or to perform his promise made to the Vice-roy, hoping thereby to disanimate and so disunite the peeple, their head being cut off.

Hereupon the peeple not onely dwelling about the Market-place, but in other places, having notice given them that the said 500. Banditi came of purpose by the machinations of the Duke of *Mataloni* to make away *Masaniello*, and that *Perrone* was a chief instrument to bring this about, *Masaniello* commanded the sayed *Perrone* to be killed, but to be first put to the torment to draw out of him the trace, order and manner of the plot, with his complices, which being don, many things were discovered tending to the prejudice and fites of the peeple. He confess'd in particular, that he and the rest of the Banditi were sent by order of the Duke of *Mataloni*, not onely to murder the said *Masaniello*, but also by a mine already made to blow up the Isle of the House of *Masaniello*, with the contiguous houses under which there were already twenty eight barrels of powder put; and therewith the whole Convent of *Carmine*, under which there were also a mine laid with great store of gun-powder, having to this effect receiv'd from the said Duke a bill for himself and his complices, who were engaged in the plot of fifteen thousand crowns, which accordingly was found about him:

im: ſo much *Perrone* confeſs'd and no more, and though
was enough, yet he confeſs'd not all, which was diſco-
er'd afterwards by others: Having confeſs'd all this,
is head was chopt off with a brothers of his, and they
ere pitcht upon pikes in the Market place to be a ſpe-
tacle to the world

'Twixt the Banditi who were taken alive, and not ſhot,
ne of them deſired his life of *Maſaniello*, and he wold
iſcover unto him ſom conjurations far greater and more
eneral then *Perrone* confeſſed, or *Graſſo* either, which
he detected, his life was promis'd him, provided his
iſcoveries prov'd true: Hereupon he reveal'd that
he night following pre-ſuppoſing that the fore-
aid five hundred Banditi horſe had formerly had good
ucceſſe, ther were many Troops of Horſe to ſecond
hem, and they were to ſet fire to certain mines under the
reat market place, at ſuch a time when it was fulleſt of
eeple, and trod by armed men, which commonly accor-
ing to thir former cuſtom was us'd to be about three
ours in the night, t the ſtriking of which hour they were
o give fire to the mine, which conſiſted of fifty cantaras
of powder and more, amounting to fifteen thouſand
ounds, or thereabouts, and ſpread up and down through
he bowels of the ſaid Market place, which had made fly
nto the air all the peeple then preſent, and blown up the
edificies circumjacent, with the Monaſtery and Church del
Carmine, inſomuch that there had periſh'd at leaſt beſides
he deſtruction of the holy buildings and profane, about
one hundred and fifty thouſand ſouls. A caſe of infinite
compaſſion, juſtifying any other bloody revenge which
he peeple might have taken for ſuch a barbarous and un-
heard of cruelty: when the mines had taken effect, the
Banditi were to diſperſe up and down joyning with ſome
of the Gentry whom they had brought in with them, and

fall

fall upon the reſt of the common peeple, and put all to t
ſword; this being underſtood by *Maſaniello*, he order
that with all poſſible diligence thoſe ſubterranean plac
ſhold be ſearched that were reveal'd by the ſaid priſon
which being found true and real, he pardoned him his li
but with perpetuall baniſhment from the city and kin
dom under pain of life; the ſaid powder being taken
from all thoſe places under ground, did ſerve for proviſi
to the peeple for many days, for they had ſcarcity there
It was diſcovered alſo by the confeſſion of other Bandi
being put upon the rack, that by the machinations of Du
Mataloni, and his brother *Perrone* and *Graſſa*, having t
chief hand therein, that the waters which by Aqueduc
ſerv'd the city of Naples were poiſon'd, as alſo the corn
which after much diligence being found to be true, ſp
cially in thoſe Ciſterns which receive the raine water,
in the Sellaries, the public Markets, & other places inhab
ted by the meaner ſort of peeple, for it was proved th
two poor children had died by thoſe waters; therefore th
Aqueducts which conveyed thoſe waters being brok
ope, notice was given by ſound of Trumpet and Drum
with Bills fix'd on all quarters of the city, that none ſhol
drink of thoſe waters that paſs'd through the Formale
which was the common Aqueduct. At the ſame time b
order of *Maſaniello* were diſpatch't many companies o
armed foot and horſe through all the City, and th
Suburbs to take the reſt of the Banditi, who were re-
tired for Sanctuary to divers Churches and Monaſteries
ſpecially in Sancta Maria della Nuova, where a grea
number took ſhelter, and it was bruited abroad, that *Do*
Guiſeppe de Caraffa was com alſo thither for favors which
he had receaved from the Viceroy from Benevento to
Naples: He placed alſo at the ſame time divers gards at
the gates, that the Cavaliers ſhold not get out to joyn
in

bands against the peeple, which was much feared, out the confessions which were drawn from the fore-ved Banditi, therefore an exact search was made for ese in all the Monasteries throughout the City, where vers were found, and being dragged out they had their ads chopt off, and put upon poles up and down the eets. And because there was a report ran that the uke of *Mataloni* himself was at St. *Efrem*, one of the apuchin Churches, a great squadron of armed men went ither, with ravenous resolutions to drag him out and ecute him: But a little before having got timely ad-ce by a Spie, he got out in the disguise of a Capuchin ier; and although the peeple went all the wayes to vertake him, yet they cold not do it, in regard that was got before upon a swift Courier towards Bene-nto; the peeple being much inrag'd at his escape: ut whosoever of his servants, pages, laquays, Musick-oyes, or any other that belong'd unto him, came into eir hands, they presently murthered them. And be-ause the rage of the peeple after the said Duke of *Mataloni*, was bent next against D. *Guiseppe Caraffa* his rother, there went four thousand persons all armed to he foresaid Monastery of *Santa Maria della Nuova* f the Zoccolanti, where he had secured himself, as also is brother, Father *Gregorio Caraffa* Prior de la Rocella, who being assisted by God for his innocence and ir-ated goodnesse, became a Prophet to himself, and o his brother *Don Guiseppe*, of the approaching danger hat did menace their destruction, he exhorted and onjured him to get away with him, and to transfer hemselfs to a place of great security: but he, not giving ar to the exhortations of the Prior, but yeelding to his ard destiny, he remained alone in the said Monastery, he Prior taking leave of him with tears in his

eyes

eyes, who being ſcarce gon, the foreſayed rabble ſurp
zed the place, and ruſhing in with extreme rage, thou
a great while they cold not find him he being hid in t
ſecreteſt place of the Monaſtery; whence he got means
give notice to the Viceroy of his deſperate condition
and therefore to amuſe or divert the rabble, he deſired hi
to let fly two pieces of Ordnance (but without bullet
among them, and it might be, that being ſo terrified, the
might return to the town to take new counſells, and
he might have opportunity to make his eſcape. Th
note being ſowed betwixt the ſole and the ſhoo of a po
converted Frier, he gave him a good reward to go wi
it to the Caſtle: But what? the bearer had ſcarce p
himſelf upon his way, but being ſtopped by ſome malic
ous ſpies, he was ſearched from head to foot, where th
found the ſayed note, and ſo they fell upon him moſt fu
rio uſly, and chop't of his head.

Caraffa hereupon having loſt all hopes of preſervin
himſelf, for the certainty the peeple had got that he wa
in the ſayed Monaſtery, and for the hot eager malic
wherewith they purſued him, he reſolved to attemp
an eſcape, being told by the Fryers, that the brutiſ
peeple wold ſearch all the cells, dormitories, with an
other places public or private within the Monaſtery. a
alſo the altars themſelfs, Church-yards, and every co
ner of Church or Convent: having don ſo in ſundr
places, and chop't off the head of whomſoever the
found; But to do this with leſſe danger he put off hi
Fryers weeds and apparell'd himſelf with a ſecular ha
bit, wherein leaping out of a window of the Monaſter
over againſt a ſhop where a Silk-weaver dwelt, he re
cover'd himſelf with four of his confidents all habite
like Fryers, into the next houſe, where a mean woma
dwe

velt, and hiding himſelf there under a bed, he prayed
r (with a large promiſe of reward) to conceal him ;
t the ill-natur'd and baſe woman promiſing her ſelf a
eater reward from the promiſcuous crew, diſcover'd
n, and deliver'd him into their hands, with the other
ure of his retinue : among whom when they had
z'd upon him, they dragg'd him along the little
azza of Ceriglio notwithſtanding that he had pro-
is'd twelve thouſand crownes in good gold if they
old ſuffer him to eſcape : and although ſom began to
arken to ſuch a profer, yet the greater number wold not
t barbarouſly cried out with loud exclamations, kill
n, kill the Traytor ; at which words, among others
ho ſlaſhed him with daggers and ſtillettos, a
oung fellow, ſon to a Butcher hard by, with a great
nife cut his throat, and chopt off his head ; which being
one, 'tis incredible what exultations of joy and triumph-
hing there was among them, as if they had taken off the
ead of the great Turk, and cut to pieces the whole Ot-
oman *Empire* ; ſo his head being fixed upon the top of a
ike, and under it one of his feet, and halfe a leg, with
his inſcription underneath, which was written in huge
haracters that they might be more legible, *Queſto é Don*
PeppoCaraffa *rebelle della patria, & traditore del fideliſſimo*
opolo. This is Don *Peppo Caraffa*, a rebell to his coun-
ry, and a traytor to the moſt faithfull peeple. And be-
auſe at the ſame time the heads of the other foure who
were of his traine were chopt off, and put alſo aloft upon
oles, though lower then that where *Caraffa's* head was,
o make it appear the more eminent, and having put his
Porter in the midſt of four more, and tyed about his tem-
ples a royall crown of lead, in this poſture they made him
go up and down the market place, dragging all along the
bodies

bodies of those five, till at last they threw them upo a dunghil among stones and filth. This being done they cryed out *Viva Dio, & il nostro Re milli anni, & muoiano gli traditori del fidelissimo popolo.* Let Go live, and let our King live a thousand years, but let th traitors of the most faithful people die the death. Wit such funestous preparatifs, and in such an ignominiou procession was the body and head of *Caraffa* presente to *Masaniello*, who was there present all the while, an commanding his head to be brought nearer unto him, h pluck'd him often by the hair of his Mustachos, disgor ging many base opprobrious words, and making a kind of speech unto the people touching the Justice o God, which comes surely, though slowly, to punish th guilty, and useth to make a compensation for the slow nes with the greater severity, making application of th doctrine of that wise man, who without studying coul by the meer light of Nature say, *Lento quidem grad divina procedit ira, & tarditatem supplicii gravitate com pensat.*

Masaniello having terminated his speech unto th people, commanded that all the heads of the Banditi and other facinorous Traytors that were taken i the Monastery of the *Zoscolanti*, and in the *Ceriglio* shold be distinguished from others, and placed by them selfs, and fixed in the great Market-place, but the car case of *Caraffa* shold be tied to a beam athwart, and hi head shold be put in a grate of iron with his foot nail underneath, and fix'd without the Porta di *Gennaro* through which the passage was to the Palace of *Matalo ni*, putting above that grate of iron, and under his carcas in the Market-place the foresaid words in large legibl characters, *Don Peppo Caraffa Rebelle della patria, &*

tra-

ditore del fideliſsimo popolo, all which was punctually cuted, the peeple ſtill bawl'd aloud, Let Traitors die, Traitors die; and nothing was heard up and down ſtreets in every corner but ſhrikings and howlings, h horrid curſes, which made a hideous noiſe in the

At this ſpectacle of *Caraffa* the fear of the Cavaliers creas'd ſo much, that they expected no other thing n to be torn in pieces, ſeeing them lay hands ſo inmanely upon ſuch that were uſed to make that City mble at other times, as alſo the whole Kingdom of ples: and the foundation of their fears was the ater, becauſe that after the diſcovery of the plots de by the Banditi, the peeple roſe up and multiplied re faſt then ever, for that very night there were numed 114000. arm'd perſons, without black caps, and Gentlemen that adher'd to the peeple, with divers hers, as the Catalogue was ſeen in the hands of *Don orgio Serſale*. As alſo of the doubts they had that the ice-roy himſelf had a hand in that conjuration of the nditi, and to make him reſolve to grant them whatever they deſired, *Maſaniello* commanded that no freſhments or proviſion ſhold paſſe into the Caſtle, here he and his Dutcheſs, with the Collateral Coun, and the Counſel of State, with the greateſt part of e Kings Miniſters, Servants and Officers, reſided, alſo into thoſe quarters where the Spaniards were lleted, where they permitted neither bread, or ne, or ſnow to be carried, but onely a few roots and rbs.

He commanded alſo, becauſe he intended to choak em with thirſt, as well as to famiſh them with hunger, at all the Aqueducts ſhold be cut off: Whereupon the Vice-roy

Viceroy seeing himself in so scurvy a condition, dispatch
a letter to the Archbishop, that he wold make kno
to the peeple his sincere intentions towards them, a
that he was not only a meer stranger, but most averse
the practises of the Banditi, and their abominable co
jurations; For proof whereof he might assure them t
he us'd all humane industry that cold be imagined, to a
prehend those Banditi, and deliver them to the hands
the peeple, to do with them what they pleas'd; su
were the Protestations of the Viceroy to clear himself
those ombrages he found the peeple began to have
him. The Tenor of the Generall to the Archbishop w
as followeth.

Moſt Eminent, and moſt Reverend Lord,

THe news of the diſtruſt of the peeple, with that accident of the Duke of Mataloni, *puts me in a great deal of care, for I deſire no other thing but the ſatisfaction of the peeple, and the contentment of the City; therefore I thought good to let your Eminence know that if I had any of the Banditi in my hands, I wold deliver them to the power of the moſt faithful City, or any other that diſturb'd our quietneſs. Your Eminence may pleaſe to let this be known, and command that notice be ſent me of what paſſeth, and how your Eminence fareth, whoſe moſt Eminent perſon God preſerve for many years. From the Palace this* 10. *of July,* 1647. *Your Eminence may pleaſe to perform whatſoever I offer'd the moſt faithful City in the behalf of his Majeſty and my ſelf. My Lord, what hath lately happen'd leaves me full of wonder; I offer to your Eminence, by the life of the King, that any of the Banditi whom I can lay hold on I will immediately ſend them to the moſt faithful peeple, to whom I wold be right underſtood, for I deſire nothing elſe but quietneſs.*

So I am the greateſt Servant of your Eminence.

Thurſday the 11. of July, 1647.

The fifth Day.

'TIs well known, by that which *Pliny* and *Triaquello* do affirm, that in the Olympick Games it often fell out the Judges did give the palm and prize in doubtfull combats, not as much according to the vertue and valor of the combatant, as for the favour and applauſe of the peeple: One may deſervedly think then, that *Maſaniello*, although but young, and of a very low birth, but having the empty gale of popular applauſe blowing upon him, ſpecially of ſuch a huge maſſe of peeple as are in Naples, obtain'd the truncheon of generall command over them: But the wonder is the greater, that ſo baſe a creature (I will not ſay a Fiſherman, but a Fiſhermans boy, not a compleat man, but a youth in a manner) ſhold draw after him ſuch ſwarms of peeple, and the ſecond day to be attended by the civileſt and diſcreet ſort of men; the third to make himſelf abſolute Commander o're them, and the charge of Generaliſſimo, every one ſhewing obedience to his commands accordingly; the fourth and fifth day by his ſagacious orders, ready diſpatches, and oportune expedients, and above all, by his ſpritefulneſſe, efficacy and capacity in negotiating buſineſſes of ſo great importance: He was held to be of ſuch wiſdom and counſel, that he rais'd a kind of admiration in all men, and particularly in the mind of the Archbiſhop, who more then any other had occaſion to try his capacity, by treating with him; and by the rigorous juſtice (from the firſt day of his reign, to the la-

en-

end of his uſurped dominion) which he excercis'd; as alſo for his precipitated barbariſms, as we ſhall touch anon, the ugly horrors and aſtoniſhments he ſtruck into the whole city: For he had an unſpeakable boldneſſe, which ſeem'd wonderfull to preſent, and will ſeem incredible to the abſent, not as a Plebeian, or ſome abject fellow, but like a kind of great Martiall Commander, having threats in his looks, terrors in his geſtures, and revenge in his countenance, ſubjugated all Naples: Naples, the head of ſuch a Kingdom, the Metropolis of ſo many Provinces, the *Queen* of ſo many Cities, the Mother of ſo many glorious *Hero's*, the Rendevous of Princes, the Nurſe of ſo many valiant Champions, and ſpritefull Cavaliers; this Naples by the impenitrable judgements of Heaven, though having ſix hundred thouſand ſouls in her, ſaw her ſelf commanded by a poor abject vile Fiſher-boy, who rais'd a numerous Army amounting in few hours to one hundred and fifty thouſand men: he made trenches, ſet Sentinells, laid Spies, gave ſigns, chaſtiſed the Banditi, condemn'd the guilty, view'd the Squadrons, rank'd their Files, comforted the fearful, confirm'd the ſtout, incouraged the bold, promiſed rewards, threatned the ſuſpected, reproach'd the coward, applauded the valiant, and marvellouſly incited the minds of men, by many degrees his ſuperiors, to battell, to burnings, to plunder, to ſpoil, to bloud, and to death. The whole City, yea the Spaniards themſelfs ſtood aſtoniſhed, that in ſo great and ſo confuſed a multitude of infinite numbers of armed peeple, he cold proceed ſo regularly in his orders, and that they were ſo exactly obſerved, that there was never ſeen nor known the like, that he ſhold be ſo obſervant to Ladies, ſo reſpectfull of the holy Church and her Officers, that all the while he wold

not suffer any outrage to be offer'd them, except only in *Santa Maria della Nuova* in the quest of *Mataloni*: that among such a world of tempting rich goods which there were burnt up and down, he wold not suffer the value of a pin to be converted to private use.

The first order that was published by *Masaniello* upon Thursday morning betimes, was, That all men shold go without cloaks, gowns, wide cassocks, or such like, which was generally obeyed, not only of the common sort, but of all the Nobility, of all the Churchmen, and Religious Orders; and 'twas a marvellous thing, if not rather ridiculous, to see the Dominicans, Carmelites, the Regular Canons, Jesuites, Teatins, Priests, and all sorts of Regulars, yea the Canons and Dignitaries of the Cathedrall Churches, the Chaplains of the Archbishop *Filomarino*, of Cardinal *Trivultio*, of the Viceroy, the Apostolicall Nuncio, and of all the Bishops residing then in *Naples*: And if we give credit to the relation of many their Eminences themselfs went without upper garments all the while that *Masaniello* reign'd, every one submitting to so vile a fellow.

He commanded also that all women, of what degree or quality soever they were, shold go without fardingals, which was also obey'd, and that when they went abroad they shold tuck their petticoats somwhat high, that it might be discern'd whether they carried any arms underneath; it having bin discovered, that under such long robes sundry sorts of arms have bin brought to the Banditi, and other enemies of the peeple: And besides, the night before there were many papers thrown up and down, wherein there were inklings given of some notable design against the peeple. That morning also all the streets were intrench'd, and the chnons from the Ma-

zin of *San Lorenzo* were brought down, and set upon carriages, and plac'd in divers parts of the city which lay most advantagious, and companies both of foot and horse were dispersd up and down, well arm'd, to be able to withstand any force.

Masaniello commanded also, that all Cavaliers under pain of life shold deliver their arms, as also all noble personages, to the hands of such Officers as he shold send with Commission accordingly; and that all their servants shold also give up their weapons for the service of the peeple; which they did though with a very ill will; for, they plainly perceav'd the design of this disarming, which was not onely to make them unable to make any opposition; but to expose them to the mercy of the furious peeple their enemies.

There was also that day an Excize put upon all edible commodities, and at what price they shold be sold: There was also by command of the said *Masaniello* in sundry of the most eminent places of the City, divers frames of pictures set up of *Charles* the Emperour, and of his Catholique Majesty *Philip* the *fourth*, now regnant, with the Arms of the City of Naples drawn underneath; and when the soldiers pass'd by any of those places, they cryed out, *Viva il Re di Spagna, & muoia il mal governo*, let the King of Spain live, and let the ill government die.

While that morning the commands of *Masaniello* were publish'd and executed ev'ry where throughout the City, the Archbishop who from Tuesday morning kept himself within the Monastery of del Carmine, to be able to negotiate with more conveniency with *Masaniello*, and with other heads of the peeple, he was

not wanting to publiſh the true intent of his meaning and that of the Vice-Roy, and the fervent deſire he had to put in execution the laſt accord, thereby to appeaſe this high popular fury, which, ev'ry day, ev'ry hour, yea ev'ry moment, was the cauſe ſtill of greater hurt and ruine; therefore having ſent into the Caſtle Father *Filomarino* his Capuchin brother to that effect, he imployed that morning *Ceſar Gherardini* the Maſter of his Chamber to induce the Vice-roy to ſatisfie the peeple, and to give his aſſent to what was demanded, aſſuring him of the inclination that the ſaid peeple had to a peace, ſo that all depended upon him; otherwiſe going thus arming daily more and more, and madding up and down the ſtreets, he cold not but prognoſticate a totall and irreparable ruine to City and Kingdom: the Vice-Roy receav'd the Embaſſie of the Archbiſhop with unſpeakable contentment, and to ſhew his readineſs and uniformity of thoughts with the ſaid Archbiſhop, he writ unto him again a moſt affectionate Letter, wherein demonſtrating the ardent diſpoſition he had to publike tranquillity, he referr'd himſelf to every thing that his Eminence had done, and wold ratifie whatſoever he wold promiſe, *ex nunc pro nunc*, to the end, that all delayes might be cut off, by carrying and returning Propoſitions and Anſwers from one ſide, and the other, ſo much in prejudice of the publike good of the City: the Letter was in effect as followeth.

Moſt eminent, and moſt reverend Lord,

THe News which the Maſter of your Eminence Chamber brought me, have adminiſtred to me much

contentment, and they were conformable to the hopes that I have alwayes had to ſee all matters accommodated by the operations of your Eminence, to whom all ſhall be attributed; I pray continue your wonted diligence that hitherto you have us'd, that we may ſee this mighty buſineſſe come to perfection: and becauſe we may not be ſubject that what is once agreed upon may be entangled, the only remedy will be, that whatſoever you ſhall promiſe to this moſt faithfull peeple, I will make good: and as I deſire that nothing may be credited but what ſhall be ſent from your Eminence, ſo I ſhall not give faith to any thing, but what ſhall come from your hands: God guard your Eminence for many years.

From Caſtelnuovo this
11. *of July*, 1647.

I kiſſe the hands of your moſt reverend

Eminence, and reſt,

The greateſt of your Sre,nvrs

El Duque de Arcos.

The Archbiſhop having receiv'd from the Vice-roy this ample Commiſſion and faculty to do what he held expedient, he caus'd to be call'd unto him into the Church del Carmine *Maſaniello*, with his Counſellors *Genovino* and *Arpaia*, and reading unto them the ſaid letter, with much dexterity and eagerneſſe he fore'd himſelf to repreſent unto them the tenderneſſe of the Viceroys affections towards the peeple, and his own

moſt ardent deſires to' give them all poſſible ſatisfaction that might afford them a plenty contentment : Therefore they by a reciprocall correſpondence of affection, and for the univerſal quietneſſe of the ſame peeple, were bound to condeſcend unto, and conſummate the whole buſineſſe, by conforming themſelves to an accomodation; On theſe perſwaſions twenty of the richeſt Rulers of the peeple being preſent in the Church del Carmine, and a great number of the moſt civill ſort of peeple, they all promis'd by firm aſſeverations to his Eminence, that for his love, and to correſpond with the love of the Viceroy, they were moſt ready to finiſh the accord : Therefore there ſhold be a care taken forthwith to make the Capitulations. The Biſhop rejoyc'd extremely for the aſſurance the peeple gave him that day to conclude the accord ſo much breath'd after ; and to give beginning to diſtinction of Articles : The Vice-roy thought it expedient to put them together, who alſo did ſo greedily thirſt after an accommodation ; and this he did by the agency of *Guiſeppe de Roſſi*, a Minor his conventual Theologue, and ſuch advice being very grateful to the Viceroy, he anſwer'd the Biſhop with another letter, recommending unto him with the hotteſt tenderneſſe that cold be, the expedition of the buſineſs, which cold permit no longer delay, referring(to which end)to the ſubſtance of the letter formerly ſent him by the maſter of his Chamber; the copy of the laſt is this, wherein he touch'd at the detenſion of certain Gallies arriv'd at the port, but it ſhold be far from prejudicing or diſtracting the Treaty any way ; or to hinder the ſatisfaction that was intended to be given to the moſt faithfull peeple, as hereafter ſhall be mentioned.

Moſt

Moſt eminent, and moſt reverend Lord,

THe Theologue whom your Eminence ſent unto me, told me to day ſhold be put in execution in the behalf of the moſt faithful peeple that which is capitulated, and that I hold de ain the Gallies: I ſend this order open, becauſe they may be detained in any place where they ſhall be found: to day we hope we ſhall get out of this care by the interceſſion of your Eminence, whom I return to pray, that no delayes be admitted, but that matters be tranſacted according to the paper which the Maſter of the Chamber brought from your Eminence, whom God preſerve many years. From the Palace 11. *of July*, 1647. *So I reſt,*

Of your moſt eminent reverence
the greateſt Servitor,

El Duque de Arcos.

The Thologue brought this general Commiſſion juſt at the time when the Archbiſhop was very buſie in diſtending the Capitulations of the peeple for an accord; which being diſpatcht with greater celerity then was beleev'd, wherein there eaſily appear'd a concurrence of divine aſſiſtance, by the interceſſion of the moſt glorious Virgin del Carmine, they were ſent forthwith by the hands of Father *Filomarino* the Capuchin by his Eminence unto the Vice-roy, that his Excellence ſhold ſign them with his own hand, which was don; and it being notified by the ſaid Father, that the deſire of the peeple was to have the ſayed Capitulations legally authorized by publick act, and ſubſcrib'd not onely by the Vice-roy's hand,

hand, but the Collateral Councel Royal, together with the Councel of State, all was readily assented unto. Therefore another Letter was sent in more earnest terms then any of the former, wherein the Archbishop by efficacious instance did desire his Excellence wold operate to bring to a period that solemn ceremony so much panted after by the desires of the peeple, representing unto him the imminent dangers that otherwise wold ensue, and were visibly hanging over the City and Kingdom, to the disservice of God and the King, the holy Church, and the Citizens, to the discomfort of women, and whereon depended the lifes of so many innocent babes; as also for the advantage and boldness the enemies of the Crown wold take for to undermine it, and and to embroyl (as in former times was practic'd) so florishing a Kingdom, notwithstanding its fidelity and constancy of loyalty known to all the world, specially to the always sacred and Catholiok House of *Austria*: The Vice-roy replied, that he wold willingly and most chearfully ratifie and confirm all things in the name of his Majesty, and not any their Priviledges, but the general Indulgence or Pardon already promis'd, with assurance that for the future he wold most rigorously punish all the Banditi, or any other perturbers of the public peace, esteeming all that most faithful peeple for his Majesties dear children; and the most beloved vassals of all his Crowns, and shold be respected so alwayes by himself. I thought good to display this in Italian for such who do not well understand the Spanish, but the letter of the Vice-roy's was punctually to this following

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Most

Most eminent and most reverend Lord,

BY the hand of your Eminence, the pretensions of this most faithful peeple of Naples have been setled; I have granted them the great Charter or Priviledge which they desired that was in the time of Charls the V. *which I dispatch'd in form, and I again approve and ratifie whatsoever that priviledge of his Cesarean Majesty contains in the name of his now* Catholick *Majesty Regnant: And touching the general Pardon, let it be drawn up according to their own fancy, I will confirm it, both touching matters pass'd, as also for the future: Moreover I will punish the Banditi with all severity, who were call'd in by any one whatsoever, and with greater rigour then formerly, as the chiefest perturbators of the publike peace, but finding that the conclusion of this business still suffers delayes, and inconveniences arise thence every instant, I thought good to represent again and again unto your Reverence all this, that as being the Father of the whole City, you wold intimate unto the most faithful peeple, that from these protractions may arise, that the enemies of his Majesty may lay hold on an occasion to disquiet this flourishing Kingdom, and sow new divisions in every corner; a thing which this most faithful peeple must needs be sensible of, and it behoves them so to be; which peeple have shew'd them alwayes so zealous in his Majesties service; I earnestly desire that all consultation may tend to their good: Moreover, your Eminence may please to intimate, that all the inconveniences that shall grow by not taking speedy resolution to the service of God, to that of the King, to the holy Church, to the Citizens, to women and innocent children, all this shall be put to their account who shall delay the accomplishment of that which*

which is already pitch'd upon, since for my part I am ready night and day in the name of his Majesty, to put every thing in execution: besides I have done all things that were possible in the behalf of this most faithful people, whom his Majesty doth esteem for his sons, and the most beloved of all his Monarquie, and I wold treat them so, desiring their ease and quietnesse. I put all things in your Eminences hands, whom God preserve many years. 11. *July*, 1647.

Since I had written this letter, I understood your Eminence is not in the Carmine; I pray be pleas'd to return thither and treat with the most faithful people accordingly, and by your grave authority to let them fully understand how infinitely it imports to put in execution what is agreed upon, and to cut off all delaies; it will be a work worthy of your Eminences care; I will adde no more but that I am the greatest Servitor of your Reverence,

El Duque de Arcos.

As soon as the present Letter and the subscribed Capitulations were deliver'd unto Father *Filomarino*, and brought back by him to the Bishop, they were consign'd by him to the power of the people, it being solmnly appointed, that after the sayed Capitulations had been publikely read in the Church del Carmine in the presence of the whole people, *Masaniello* should go in company of the Archbishop to the Castle to speak with the Vice-roy.

About ten a clock the same day the report being dispers'd that the accord was finish'd, and that *Masaniello* was to transfer himself to the Castle to speak with the Vice-roy in person, 'twas incredible what a multitude of

peeple

peeple gather'd together in the great Market-place, beſides thoſe numbers that fill'd the Church of Carmine, where the Archbiſhop ſitting under a great Canopy of ſtate hard by the great Altar in a ſtately chair, the Capitulations were read from the Pulpit by a Notary, where ſtood alſo on foot *Maſaniello* apparell'd in cloth of ſilver, together with his Counſellor *Genovino*, and *Arpaia* the new Elect of the peeple: This was one Don *Julio*, *Genovino*'s old acquaintance in the time of the Duke of *Oſſuna*, who at the beginning of theſe tumults found himſelf in the Government of *Tuarolo*, an inhabitant of the City of Averſo, and was ſent for purpoſely by *Maſaniello*.

The Capitulation being read and underſtood, and receiv'd with inexpreſſible joy and applauſe, *Genovino* went up into the Pulpit and with a loud voice ſaid theſe words: *My peeple, theſe are the things which you have ſo long deſired, and endeavoured to be procured ever ſince the Government of the Duke of* Oſſuna, *yet could they never be had, but by Gods ſpeciall grace and the bleſſed Virgine of Carmine our Lady, we have obtained them: Let us Jubilize for ſo high and ſignall a bleſſing, let us triumph for ſo glorious a victory, let us give heaven due thanks for ſo dear a trophy; thundring upon this bleſſed occaſion* Te Deum; to which Hymn he himſelf giving the beginning, he came down from the Pulpit, and the muſick was purſued by two Quires, accompanied with the deep ſound of Organs, and the ſweet quaverings of divers muſical inſtruments, which filled with ſuch a jubilee and joy the hearts of all peeple, that a good part of the ſpectators out of a tenderneſſe did fall a weeping for exceſſe of contentment.

Te Deum being ſung with that raviſhment, the Biſhop did prepare himſelf to accompany *Maſanieello* with his company towards the Palace to viſit the Vice-roy; but to make this Cavalcata more ſplendid, and with greatet magnificence and decorum, *Maſaniello* had commanded before under pain of firing, that all Maſters of Families ſhold hang their windows, walls and balcones, with the richeſt ſilk pieces and tapeſtries they had; beſides, that care ſhall be taken to have all the ſtreets cleanly ſwept which lead along to the Caſtle: 'Twas marvellous that this thing was no ſooner ſpoken, but executed by all ſorts of perſons, as well Nobles, Cavaliers, Eccleſiaſticks, as Merchants, Citizens and Artizans: and one Gentleman diſdaining to obey the commands of ſuch a baſe fellow, he was perſwaded by a well-weigh'd diſereet friend of his, to conform, and not conteſt with ſo powerful and popular a man, urging unto him the examples of ſome Spaniſh Grandees, who complied with the time, and ſo became a Conqueror as it were of the fury of *Maſaniello*, from whom by his diſobedience he had haply brought fire and ruine upon himſelf.

Maſaniello diſpatch'd preſently a Captain of his to the Caſtle, to acquaint the Vice-toy of his intention to com to parley with him, deſiring to know his pleaſure therein; the Vice-roy made ſhew to like the meſſage and the viſite, therefore he anſwer'd that he might com when he thought good, for he wold gladly ſee him.

Maſaniello having ſhaken off his Marines veſt, which was no other but a ſhirt, a waſtcoat, and linnen pair of breeches, he clad himſelf with cloth of ſilver, with a toting plume of feathers in his hat all white, with a naked

ſword

ſword in his hand, and mounting in this poſture upon a prancing ginet, he march'd towards the Caſtle; he went before the Biſhops Coach, attended by fifty thouſand of the choiceſt of the peeple, whereof there were ſom Foot Companies, ſom Troops a horſeback: upon the right ſide of the Biſhops Coach did ride *Mateo d' Amalphi Maſaniello's* brother clad in cloth of gold, with rich ſword and dagger ſutable, and upon the left ſide there rid the new *Elect* of the peeple, *Franciſco Antonio Arpaia*, and immediately neer the Coach came in a Sedan the prime Counſellor of the peeple, Don *Julio Genovino*, the further the Cavalcata advanc'd, the more did peeple encreaſe of all degrees, ages, ſexes, and occupations, wherewith all the ſtreets were thronged, great acclamations and applauſes were ſent up to the air, wherewith ev'ry one's heart did overwhelm for the different ſtate of plenty & freedom which they were like to have from that condition of penury and ſubjection they were formerly plung'd in; the cry was in every corner, *Viva il Re di Spagna, viva il Cardinal Filomarino, viva il fideliſſimo popolo di Napoli*; Let the King of Spain live, live Cardinal *Filomarino*, let the moſt faithful peeple of Naples live: with ſuch acclamations they entred the Caſtle, where before the Fountain Medina there went up to meet *Maſaniello* in the Vice-roy's name the Captain of his guard a horſeback, but without arms, ſaluting him in the name of his Maſter, and giving him the welcom to the Palace, where his Excellence expected him with much deſire: *Maſaniello* returned him the ſalute, and 'twas obſerved, though not with as much curteſie, yet with as much gravity and few words, which being don, *Maſaniello* ſtopp'd and made ſigns the peeple ſhold go no further, there being twenty thouſand peeple

peeple already entred, and it was admirable to ſee how immovable they all ſtood, and with what incredible ſilence: Then *Maſaniello* lighted off his Cabinet, and began to ſpeak in a loud, yet gentle tone as followeth:

My deer and much beloved peeple, let us give God thanks with eternal ſounds of Jubilee, that we have recovered our former liberty; who wold have thought we ſhold have come to ſo fair a paſs? they ſeem dreams or fables, yet you ſee they are truths and real ſtory: let infinite thanks be given to heaven, and to the moſt bleſſed Virgin of Carmine, and to the paternal benignity of the moſt reverend Biſhop our Shepherd; Well my peeple, who are our Maſters? anſwer with me, God: and the peeple answer'd accordingly, and with ready ecchoes took the ſound from their General *Maſaniello*: this being don, he took out of his boſom the Charters of King *Ferdinand*, and of *Charls* the Emperour, with the new Priviledges confirmed by the Viceroy, by the Collateral and Councel of State, and with a louder voice then before, redoubling his words, he ſaid, *Now are we exempted and free from all Gabels, we are eaſed of ſo many weights, impoſitions are taken away and extinguiſh'd now: now is reſtor'd that dear liberty in which reſts the happy memories of King* Ferdinand *and of* Charls *the Emperour: I for my own particular deſire not any thing, I do not pretend any thing but public good, the moſt reverend Archbiſhop knows well my right intentions told him often, and confirm'd by Oaths, and as from the beginning of our juſt reſentments, for the deſire his Eminence had to ſee the peeple quieted, I was offer'd 200. Crowns a moneth out of his own purſe all the time of my life, provided I ſhold proceed no farther in the pretenſions deſired by us, but ſhold be an inſtrument to accommodate all things; I ever, though*

with

with many thanks, refuſed that offer. Moreover, if I had not been tied by the ſtrong tie of a precept to his Eminence, and terrified by the thunder of Excommunication, I wold not have apparel'd my ſelf as you ſee me, I wold never have ſhaken off my mariners weeds; for I was born ſuch, ſuch a one I lived, and ſuch a one I mean to live and die. After the fiſhing of publike liberty which I have made in the tempeſtuous ſea of this afflicted City, I will return to my Hook and Line, not reſerving to my ſelf as much as a nail for my own dwelling: I deſiring no more of you, but that when I am dead you wold every one ſay an Ave Maria for me: do you promiſe me this? Yes, yes, every one anſwered, we will do it but 100. years hence: Maſaniello replyed, I thank you. And let me deſire you not to lay down your arms till a confirmation com from Spain of all theſe priviledges from the King our Liege Lord. Truſt not the Nobility, for they are Traitors, and our enemies; and upon this theame he inlarg'd himſelf in ſuch ſpiteful and acrimonious terms, that for modeſties ſake I omit them. He went on ſaying, I go to negotiate with the Vice-roy, and within an hour you ſhall ſee me again, or at leaſt to morrow morning; but if to morrow I be not with you, put to fire and ſword the whole City; do not you paſſe your words unto me to do ſo? and why not? Yes that we will, they anſwered all reſolutely, you may be ſure of that. Well, well, replied Maſaniello, though what hath hitherto paſs'd hath not much pleas'd the Vice-roy, yet his Majeſty will find that he hath not loſt any thing by it, onely ſom of the Nobility our enemies have loſt by it, who will return to their former beggery, ravenous wolfs who bought and ſold our blouds, never regarding the glory of God, the ſervice of his Majeſty, or the common good of City and Kingdom. Now the temples of the Spaniſh Monarchy ſhall be adorned with the moſt precious Crown

that ever ſhe bore upon her head, that which ſhall be given him by us hereafter ſhall be all his, and not as in former times: for when we gave him any treaſure, it vaniſht away, and was half drunk up by his Officers.

Having ſpoken thus much and more, he turn'd at laſt to the Biſhop, ſaying, Moſt eminent Lord, bleſs this peeple: the Biſhop reach'd out his cap out of the Coach, and making two ſigns of the Croſs on both ſides, he gave them his paſtoral benediction.

And thinking to go on with his *Cavalcata*, the number of peeple was ſo great, that it fill'd the whole Caſtle, and ſo hindred the paſſage. And becauſe going to treat of peace, 'twas unſeemly that ſuch a confus'd company of peeple ſhold go along, *Maſaniello* upon pain of life and of rebellion, commanded that no body ſhold make one ſtep farther, which was inavoidably obſerv'd with marvellous obedience. He advanced therefore a horſeback firſt, and the Archbiſhop in his coach with *Arpaia*, and *Genovino*, and *Maſaniello's* brother; Being com neer the Palace, where there was a ſtrong trench garded by companies of Horſe and Foot, and all the Balcones and windows being lin'd with armed men, *Maſaniello* paſs'd furiouſly into the trench, and the Biſhop after him with other horſes and coaches; and being entred into the Court, as they went up the ſtairs, the Vice-roy was there ready to meet the Archbiſhop, who brought in *Maſaniello* to do him reverence, which he did, and putting himſelf at his feet, he kiſs'd them in the name of the peeple, thanking his Excellence for the grace he had don them tuching the Capitulations granted them, ſaying he was com thither that his Excellence might diſpoſe of him as he pleas'd, whether he wold hang him, break him upon wheels, or put him to any other kind of death:

But

But the Vice-roy made him rise up, saying, *He never knew him to be culpable, or that he had offended his Majesty in any thing; therefore he might be merry, for he should be alwayes well regarded by him*; and with these words (they say) he often imbraced him: Whereunto *Masaniello* replied, *That he never had any ill designs in all his life, but all were bent to do his Majesty service, and unto his Excellence, whereof he called God to witness*: And saying this, being come up to the innermost rooms of the Palace, they discours'd a little alone; Then came in the Archbishop, and they all there consulted about the affairs of the City then current, and the present estate whereunto 'twas fallen.

In the mean time there were divers whisperings in the Court below, among the huge concourse of people that was gather'd together in such numbers, from all parts and corners of the City, besides those that were first assembled in the great yard of the Castle, which were so thick, that one might have trill'd a ball upon their heads: the murmur did arise from som jealousies that *Masaniello* might be arrested, or at least som hurt don unto him; therefore the Vice-roy thought it expedient that he might be publikely seen in an open balcone with the Archbishop and himself, which was don accordingly; whence *Masaniello* facing the people say'd, *Lo I am here, I am alive & free, Peace, Peace*: at which words the people exceedingly rejoycing, cried also, *Peace, Peace*; a little after all the bells rung in the Churches circumjacent, as in the Churches of S. *Lewis*, of the holy Spirit, of the Cross, and *Santa Maria del Angeli*, but he not liking that ringing, commanded they should ring no longer; which was obeyed accordingly; *Masaniello* told the Vice-roy, now my Lord you shall see how obedient the Napoli-

tans are, ſo he bade them cry out, *Viva Dio, Viva la Madonna del Carmine, viva il Re di Spagna, viva il Filomarino, Viva il Duca de Arcos, viva il fideliſſimo popolo di Napoli*; Let God live, let the moſt holy Virgin of Carmine live, let the King of Spain live, live *Filomarino*, and the Duke of Arcos, with the moſt faithful peeple of Naples; and with every *Viva* that he cried, the peeple followed him, and at laſt he cryed *Muoia il mal governo*, let the ill Government die: This being don as the firſt proof, he tryed a ſecond upon the peeple, and putting his finger upon his mouth there was a profound univerſal ſilence, that ſcarce a man was ſeen to breath; afterwards, for a laſt proof of his authority, and the obedience of the peeple, he commanded with a loud voice out of the Balcone wherein he was, that every ſoul there preſent, under pain of rebellion and life ſhold retire from that Court; which was punctually and preſently obey'd, as if they had all vaniſh'd away, nor one remaining behind, inſomuch that the Vice-roy was amaz'd at ſuch a ready and marvellous obedience.

Many diſcourſes being paſs'd in the Palace 'twixt the Vice-roy, the Biſhop and *Maſaniello*, they appointed among themſelfs that the Capitulations ſhold be printed which were demanded of the peeple, and ſubſcrib'd by the Vice-roy, as alſo by the Collateral, and the Counſel of State and War, and that the Sunday next following the Vice-roy, accompanied with all the Tribunals, ſhold go to the Dome in Perſon, where the ſayed Capitulations ſhold be publikely read and ſworn unto by ſolemn Oath, to obſerve them for ever, as alſo to procure that they ſhold be confirm'd by his Catholike Majeſty: After this the Biſhop went down with *Maſaniello*, having taken their leave of the Vice-roy to take Coach: So afterwards

the

the Vice-roy did ratifie all, as desiring nothing more then that by his moderation and prudence the confusion shold cease, and the City freed from Banditi, from plunderers and facinorous men: Hereupon he commanded his Commissary-general of the field to be alwayes at hand to receive his Orders, which was obey'd exactly.

After this parley *Masaniello* swayed with more dominion then ever he did in quality of absolute Monarque o're the City, as well in civil as warlike affairs, *ad modum belli*, with uncontroulable, independent authority, till his head was chopt off. When he parted from the Castle the Vice-roy bestowed on him a rich chain of gold of 3000. crowns value, putting it about his neck with his own hands, although he had refus'd it divers times; but afterwards receiving it by the advice of the Bishop, he was declar'd at the same time by the Vice-roy Duke of *S.' George*, by a renunciation made him of that title not long before by the Marquis of Torrecuso: and for the last seal of complement, *Masaniello* prostrating himself at the feet of the Vice-roy, he kiss'd his knee; after which embracement, he said, Son, go in peace, and God bless thee; whereupon having taken his last leave, and going down, the Archbishop brought him into his own Coach, going thence to Toledo-street where the Archiepiscopal Palace stood; in which journey 'twas a pleasant sight to behold every window hung with rich Tapestries, Carpets, Curtains, and Hangings, and the streets full of great Wax candles and Torches, it being now one hour in the night, and the bells ringing out in every Church that had any, through all the city.

As they were com to the Archbishops Palace, while he was in discourse to entertain *Masaniello*, a noise was spread abroad, that a great number of Banditi were com

againſt the peeple; the Marquis of S. *Ermo*, who was of the Family of the *Caraccioli*, entring the ſame time into the town, being return'd from his countrey-houſes with ſom horſmen, which made the jealous peeple think they were Banditi; ſo that there wanted but a little that the Marquis had not been torn in piece with all his company: but diſcovering himſelf what he was, & being known by divers, they went to acquaint *Maſaniello* with all, who was yet with the Archbiſhop in his Palace, and the firſt that went was the Marchioneſs of S. *Ermo*, Aunt unto the ſaid Marquis; which ſhe did as well to ſpeak with *Maſaniello*, as to deſire the Archbiſhop to interpoſe & inform him of the truth for the ſecurity of her Nephew; *Maſaniello* had ſcarce underſtood the ſubſtance of her deſires, but taking her by the hand he told her, Lady Marquis the leaſt hair of his head ſhall not ſuffer; ſo he commanded ſom of the peeple, who were ther preſent, to acquaint the Commanders and Captains of the Militia up and down the city with his pleaſure herein.

After this *Maſaniello* thinking to return to his houſe in the Market-place, the Biſhop deſir'd to make uſe of his, wherein putting himſelf with *Genovino* and *Arpaia*, together with his brother, they departed.

By reaſon of the rumors which they ſpread that night, as is ſaid already, that a great number of Banditi ſhold invade the city, all the peeple remained arm'd, and very vigilant, for by command of *Maſaniello* divers bells were ſounded to that purpoſe, eſpecially that of S. *John* of Carbonara, that of the Market, and that of S. *Auguſtine*; the lights were alſo doubled that night in all the windows, and fires kindled up and down in moſt ſtreets, which made the city as bright as if it had been at noon-day: there were alſo triple gards placed at every gate, who asked

asked the names of all such that pass'd and re-pass'd, and examined them strictly.

Friday the 12. July, 1647.

The sixth day.

THe condition of the coward is so vile and abject, that he trembleth at ev'ry thing that suddenly happeneth, the least puff of wind that bloweth, the least bird that chirpeth, the least bough that shakes, the least least that wags, the least vermin that stirs doth so affright him, that it fills his members with fears, his face with paleness, and he seems to have a fit of an Ague, or is like one shaken with extremity of cold, and oftentimes if he hear any noise or tinamar, he betakes himself to his heels, his feet proving his best counsellors.

Such apprehensions of fears seem'd to have been got into the hearts of the Napolitans at this time, both of the Gentry and Commonalty, the one fearing enemies from abroad, the other worse within the city; The one stood in fear of the late usurped power the people had got, the people did fear designs, plots, & stratagems from the Nobility and Gentry, over whom they had so much insulted. Ev'ry troop of popular squadron seem'd to the Gentry to be a whole army: on the other side any strange face that entred into the City seem'd unto the suspecting jealous people a Trojan horse, that wold vomit out arrows and thunderbolts, & close intrapping enemies: hence it came to pass that so many of the Nobles and Gentry abandoning the town, and getting into the countrey, made the country all over to appear like a flourishing populous ci-

ty, for not proſtituting their honors and reputation, with their rich moveables, to the diabolical fury of a tumultuous unbridled rabble: but the peeple drew ſiniſter arguments from this retirement of the Nobility, for they ſuſpected that they withdrew into the Countrey out of a dangerous deſign to joyn with the Banditi, whereof they had an ill-favour'd example upon Wedneſday before, in the perſon of the Duke of *Mataloni* and his brothers; beſides the public noiſe which flew up and down upon the wings of fame before that project was diſcover'd. God forgive them who introduced ſo peſtiferous an abuſe.

There was taken that Friday morning a Felluca with ſix Mariners and four ſhort coats compleatly arm'd, one of them carrying a great packet of Letters, who being bound and brought before *Maſaniello* where his Squadron was, the ſayed Letters being carryed upon the top of a Pike, and 'twas found they came from the Duke of *Mataloni* to his Secretary, and though nothing could be infer'd out of them in prejudice of the moſt faithful peeple, yet nevertheleſs in regard of the mode of writing, which was dark, and in cyphers, and becauſe of the former practices and malevolence of the ſaid Duke, *Maſaniello* caus'd thoſe ſix to be dragg'd to the rack, thinking they wold detect ſom new ſtratagems: the Mariners alſo were ſtrictly examin'd, but upon their innocent anſwers they were releas'd, but for the other, after they had been tortur'd with the rack moſt pitiouſly, their heads were chopt off.

It being blaz'd up and down every where that *Maſaniello* did exerciſe the office of a Captain General of the peeple, and that it was confirm'd unto him the night before by the Vice-roy, he was therefore the more fear'd

and

and obey'd : he erected another Tribunall in Toledo ſtreet, with proviſion of all inſtruments that were requir'd to execute Juſtice, and he plac'd there a Leiutenant for him, who that very day condemn'd four Banditi more, with ſhort caſſocks, ſuch as the Courſers of the Nunciatura uſe, which four were beheaded upon the new Scaffold which he had commanded to be there erected, which ſtruck a great terror in the Courſers call'd in Naples *Scoppotelle.*

The ſame morning though *Maſaniello* had put off his cloth of ſilver ſuit, and taken again the habit of a mariner, yet was he obey'd and fear'd by ev'ry one : he began betimes to give public audience in the Market place, not upon a bank, but out of a window of his own houſe which look'd into the Market, whither they us'd to reach him memorials and Petitions upon the end of Pikes, which were infinite, he being with an Archibuz in his hand ready cock'd, which was of great terror to ev'ry one who came to negotiate with him; and the more, becauſe there were eight or ten thouſand men in continual watch before his door : there were alſo thouſands from other places, who came to receave their commands from him, and to publiſh his Orders, which ran all in theſe words, under *pain of rebellion and death* ; inſomuch that it was a thing beyond all wonder to ſee ſo many Commands, Bans, Commiſſions and orders publiſh'd and affix'd to poſts and walls, ſubſcribed *Thomas Anello d'Amalphi Capo, & Capitan Generale del fideliſſimo popolo di Napoli, Thomas Anello* of Malphi Cape and Captain Generall of the moſt faithful peeple of Naples : All which Orders were executed with marvellous promptitude and exactneſſe, a thing incredible to the abſent, and ſcarce credible to the beholders, who were upon the place, that a wretch

wretch extracted out of the dregs of the peeple, ſhold in five dayes make himſelf Patron of five hundred thouſand ſouls; that he ſhold bridle ſuch a ſpritefull City as Naples, and have at his beck of all ſorts 200000. Combatans, who all acknowledg'd him for their Generaliſſimo that he ſhold have abſolute dominion both by night and day, with the diſpoſing of all things according to his pleaſure and fancy: Among other Orders iſſued by him the ſaid Friday morning, theſe following were of the number. Under pain of life ev'ry one ſhold cut off his great lock, and wear no Perriwigs, declaring he had commanded this, becauſe many Banditi, were found habited like women with Arms underneath: he renewed the Orders of the day before touching Prieſts and Religious men, that they ſhold not wear their upper habits; That all Friers or religious men that were found not to be of the city ſhold be brought before him to be examined whether they were true Fryers, or Banditi ſo habited: That upon the ſounding of two a clock within night ev'ry one ſhold retire to his lodging, and after that time whoſoever was found upon the ſtreets ſhold die irremiſſibly without mercy. That that Friday being paſs'd, ev'ry one ſhold retire to his own ſhop, and that at every poſt four men ſhold be for a gard, who ſhold have a Carlin given them, two meaſures of Wine, and twenty Ounces of Bread every day, and that they ſhold change every other day, by which reckoning in City and Suburbs the gards might amount to thirty thouſand men.

And becauſe from the beginning of the revolution many Lords, Cavaliers, and Officers were retir'd with great prudence to divers Monaſteries and Convents, as alſo ſundry Ladies to the Nunneries, one of the firſt Friday Orders by *Maſaniello* was, that every one upon

pain

ain of life ſhold return to their houſes, and incontinent-
every one was conſtrained to ſubmit unto, and obey
is command as far as Duke, Counts, and Marquiſes,
egents and Officers, els they had expos'd themſelfs to
he fury of the mercileſſe rabble.

There was another command iſſued out, which was a
oſt rigorous one, that not only the Natives, but For-
eners ſhold ſet upon their gates the Arms of King of
pain on the right hand, and the Arms of the peeple on
he other, and 'twas ſuddenly put in execution, by forein
Lords and Miniſters, and Spaniſh, Regents, as well as by
Napolitanes.

Beſides the hundred and odd Banditi heads, as was
ayed before, which were expos'd to the publick view of
he World, in the common Market place, divers other
Delinquents were put to death this day, and according
o the quality of the Offences, ſome were hang'd, ſom
eheaded, ſom ſet upon wheels, and others ſhot to death.
The Friday morning betimes he caus'd one to be bak'd
alive in a fornace, becauſe he made his bread lighter by
ſom ounces; and in the evening he caus'd another being
culpable of the ſame offence, to be ſhav'd cloſe head and
beard, and ſo ſent him to the Caſtle to receave the reſt
of his puniſhment, by the Viceroy: He caus'd a Vintner
to be hang'd becauſe he had killed a Centinell: He
caus'd a Sicilian to be beheaded, becauſe he had taken fif-
teen Carlines to murther a man: He caus'd a boy to be
apprehended, who brought news that there were four
thouſand foot, and ſixteen hundred horſe upon their
march towards Naples, which boy he ſent to the Viceroy
who remanded him, and ſo was hang'd for an impoſtor:
He had ſeven Secretaries, and ten Miniſters to puniſh
whom he pleas'd; In ſo much that he was fear'd, obey'd,
and

and serv'd with as much exactness, readiness and terro as ever any vassall obey'd the Gran Turk.

All the Banditi, and Priests of a leud life, who by h order were taken, were suddenly slain, and if his com mands were not instantly perform'd, he stood with mu quet in the window, which he did make shew to di charge often, but wold not. There was a good horse sen him of the value of 400. duckets, and he sent presently t the Kings stables, saying, 'twas a horse fitter for his Ma jesty. He sent also the Vice-roy with the sayed horse a sorts of provisions for his stables. He found hid in a odd place in Gold, Silver, and other money neer upon hundred thousand crownes, which he commanded shol not be squandred by any means, but reserv'd for th King; He offer'd the Viceroy five millions if need were There were mighty presents made unto him by Cava liers, but he wold not receave the value of one farthing saying, God deliver me from the Cavaliers, that I ma have neither peace nor truce with them. He sent a *Spani ard* who had murther'd one, to the Viceroy, that he wol see him punish'd; the Viceroy remanded him, and desir'd that he might be hang'd in the Market place. He caus'd the same day two Banditi to be shot to death at Porta Medina, for being complices with the Duke of *Mataloni*, who though he hated him in perfection, yet he wold not put his Palace a fire, fearing there might be some mine underneath, as also for an intention he had to make it a conservatory for poor Maidens.

By command of *Masaniello* many armed men were dispatch'd through all the City and Suburbs, to do their diligence to apprehend any servant, or any of the family and kindred of the Duke of *Mataloni*, and of Don *Giu seppe* his brother: hereupon divers complices were brought

ught before *Maſaniello*, whereof ſome were put pre-
ly to death, others impriſon'd, that being well ex-
in d, and put on the rack, there might be knowledge
d where the Duke was, and where he had hid his goods;
none were left in his Palace; as alſo to know other
ticulars. Among theſe a ſlave of his was lighted, upon
o was leading two horſes very fair ones, who fearing he
old have been ſuddenly ſlain, ſaid, that he wold ſay
hat he knew or cold, if they ſpar'd him his life, which
ing promis'd him, he diſcovered, that touching the
rſon of the Duke he went at firſt to Benevento, and af-
rwards to Calabria, he knew not whither, but touching
s goods and furniture they were hid in certain Chur-
es, as *Santa Maria de Miracoli*, *Santa Maria della*
ella, as alſo in the Monaſtery of the Auguſtines;
hereupon the ſaid ſlave was not onely pardoned, but
ell rewarded, well clad, and feaſted by command of
Maſaniello, unto whom he gave alſo the ſtaff of a Cap-
in.

All this being known by *Maſaniello*, he caus'd the
aid Churches and Monaſteries to underſtand, as alſo
ll other religious places and Nunneries, that whoſoever
ad any of the goods of the Duke of *Mataloni*, who
was ſuch a traytor to the moſt faithful peeple of Naples,
hey ſhold without any excuſe whatſoever, or any delay
roduce them all, under pain of having their Monaſte-
ies ſet a fire: Hereupon the Superiors of thoſe Churches
nd convents being ſhrewdly terrified, they took out all
he goods of the Duke of *Mataloni*, which were con-
ſerv'd in thoſe places, amounting to a vaſt quantity, and
of high prizes and value, for they were rated at five hun-
dred thouſand Crowns, ſo that three hundred Porters
were imployed to fetch them out: Moreover, there was

found

found there four thousand crownes in ready mony, an
all being brought before *Masaniello*, he commanded tha
all his moveables and goods shold be put in a Magazi
apart hard by the great Market place, and that non
under paine of life, shold touch the least rag, but the mo
neys shold be imployed to pay the Souldiers; afterward
from the Monastery of the Conception of our Lad
(amongst which Nuns were hid the goods of *Zavaglia*
were taken by 70 Porters all the said goods of very grea
value.

He commanded also that a re-search might be made i
those houses that had their goods and furniture burn
formerly, to see whether any more were remaining per
adventure, nor was it in vain that he fell upon this desig
for there were much more found when the second inqui
sition was made, that were hid in sundry dark places: no
did it avail a whit the Masters of those goods to put them
into wells, privies, grotzes, and other places under earth
but they search'd all those subterranean places, and found
out great quantities, specially *Zavalios* house, where
they lighted upon many vessels of silver, and bags o
gold and silver, which they took out, as also out of the
Palace of the Duke of *Caivano*; they search'd the leas
corner ev'ry where both above and below ground, as they
did likewise in the house of the Counsellor *Naverreta*
who had hid his treasure under an Altar; they pried in
to the very privies and jakes in the house of Couns
d' Angelis: they rush'd into Churches, Convents and
Hospitall, to find out the goods of *Cæsar Lubrano*; in
som they set afire their Friends and Kinsmens goods, and
spar'd none whom they thought had inricht themselfs by
farms of any kind of Gabell.

Masaniello also commanded a band of armed men to
go

to the Countrey, and demoliſh alſo there the houſe of the Duke of *Caivano*, and burn to cinders all the furniture and goods that were there depoſitated, which was done accordingly: the Palace of *Mataloni* which was in Chaia, with whatſoever there was therein, was pitifully ſet on fire; nay the rabble took his picture, with that of his fathers, and made them both paſſe the flames; but firſt they mangled them moſt horribly, thruſting them thorough with their ſwords, plucking out their eyes, and cutting off their noſes and heads: and being returned to the great Market-place, they hung another picture of the Duke of *Mataloni* under the body of *Don Peppo Caraffa* beforeſaid, which was tied about a great beam, and writ a Motto underneath, *This is the Duke of* Mataloni, *Rebel to his Majeſty, and Traitor to the moſt faithfull people*: And the beam was ſupported with new pillars, whereunto the body of Don *Peppo* was tied, and the effigies of the Duke, with his brother Don *Guiſeppe*, who was alſo hung up in picture: and this was in the ſame place where the infortunate Prince *de Sanza* was beheaded, of whoſe ſo much lamented death, procur'd him by the Duke of *Medina de las Torres*, the ſaid *Mataloni* and the houſe of *Caraffa* was thought to be the chiefeſt cauſe; but afterwards, when the innocence of his cauſe was known, his Catholick Majeſty re-eſtabliſh'd his ſon in all his poſſeſſions, renew'd his Titles and Honors, with all the Demeans, Rents, and Heriots; which ſon dying without children, and the eſtate falling to the Count of *Caſtillano* his Uncle and Fathers brother, he was ſo far eſteemed by his Catholick Majeſty, that he gave him a Company of Spaniſh Infantry, which is a very rare favor to an Italian Cavalier; and now he hath the fourth office of Truſt, except the Vicegerencies of Naples and

Sicilia,

Sicilia, with the government of Milan that any ma hath in Italy, which is the Stradico of Meſſina, which a moſt honorable charge, that Town being the cape o the Sicilian Kingdom, and Metropolis thereof, and with all a Fort of much jealouſie, being the key of that Iſland and the outer wall of Italy, which office is executed b the ſaid Prince with much praiſe and emulation to his e nemies, for his ſincere remarkable fidelity, and rectitud in matters of juſtice.

After this, further commands were given by *Maſanie llo* to burn the goods of divers other Officers, and par ticularly of the Kings viſitor; yet this command was re vok'd by the effectual interreſſion of the Archbiſhop *Filo marino*; as alſo it being ordered that Regent *Zuffias* ſhold run the ſame fortune, but the execution was ſuſpended, and no man knew why, unleſſe 'twas becauſe certain Troops of Horſe were quarter'd at his houſe, which was intrenched round about.

The Viceroy all this while ſeeing himſelf as it were beleagur'd in the Caſtle, and depriv'd of proviſion, and all ſorts of victuals and refreſhments, he ſent to make inſtances to *Maſaniello* that he might be furniſh'd ac cordingly; whereunto he condeſcended very readily; thereupon fifty Porters were ſent unto him laden with bread, wine, ſnow, fruit, fleſh, poultery, ſweet-meats, and all other things that were eatable. All people went up and down the ſtreets with as much ſecurity, and all kind of ſhops were open'd with as much freedom, and as little fear both by night and day, as if there had been no ſouldiery at all in the Town, or occaſion of outrage, ſo great were the apprehenſions of fear and terrour, which were imprinted in ev'ry ones heart, of the rigorous and inflexible juſtice exercis'd by *Maſaniello*.

There

There arriv'd in the port at that time thirteen Gallies of the ſquadron of Naples, and the Generall *Gianettino Doria* having ſent notice thereof to the Viceroy, with deſire to land ſome men there for proviſion of refreſhment for the Gallies; the Viceroy inordered that he ſhold make his addreſſe to *Maſaniello*, which being done, he immediately commanded all ſort of freſh Victuals, with a ſupply of moneys alſo to be ſent to the Generall, but with this proviſo, that the Gallies ſhold goe further off the port, and that none ſhold ſet foot a ſhore, either ſouldier or paſſenger, no not the Generall himſelf, becauſe he intended to fright and ſend a Felluca of purpoſe to this end.

Becauſe the night before *Maſaniello* ſent to the Viceroy, that he much wondred he cold not ſee Cardinall *Trivultio* all this while (a petulancy which was held ridiculous in him) the ſaid Cardinall was adviſed by the Archbiſhop to give him a viſit, for *Maſaniello* was com now to that height, that he expected obſervance from every body, yea from the Princes of the Church; Therefore to prevent ſome rude affronrs and outrages peradventure which vulgar brains are ſubject to offer, the Cardinall transferred himſelf from the Caſtle to the great Market place to viſit *Maſaniello*, which he did, by giving him the title of *illuſtriſſimo*, the moſt illuſtrious, but the firſt words which *Maſaniello* told him were laugh'd at, which were *The viſit which your Eminence gives me, though it be late, yet 'tis dear unto me.* Immortall God! what cold a crowned Prince ſay more? 'tis true, that height of honor and power with the pride of authority and command, will raiſe the ſpirits of the vileſt man. So his Eminence having complied with his reſpects to his moſt illuſtrious Lordſhip, when he

departed he commanded two files of Muſqueteers to gard and conduct him to the Caſtle. The Cardinal *Trivultio* was ſcarce gon, but divers Gentlemen came from the Caſtle with divers Regalos and Preſents to *Maſaniello* from the Viceroy; much thanking him for the refreſhments that he had ſent into the Caſtle; and they brought him ſom complements alſo from the Dutcheſſe the Vice-queen, who deſir'd to know how he did, and that for her ſake he wold make uſe of thoſe things which were ſent; and among other things there was a rich ſuit of apparell ſent him: A ſtrange metamorphoſis of fortune, and ſo capricious and rare, that theſe things will ſeem incredible, and meer Romances to future ages, though all be a true and reall ſtory.

This is as much as hap'ned the ſixth day, which was Friday.

Saturday the 13. of July, 1647.

The ſeventh Day.

HE who deſires the true way to overcom, and to conſerve what he hath o'recome, let him procure by all meanes the obedience of the peeple ſubject to his command, and let him obſerve that memorable Act of *Epaminondas*, a moſt glorious Captain among the Thebanes, who being counſel'd by the Oracle not to attempt a War againſt the Greeks his enemies, becauſe the ſtars were conjur'd againſt him for them; He being as ſagacious as he was generous, by an ingenious ſtratagem he eſcap'd the influxes of Heaven, and advanc'd himſelf in deſpight of the malignant ſtars,

to

to victory and triumph. The ſtratagem was this ; He writ in a Table theſe words, *Si ducibus obedietis, hæc ſunt Oracula, Victoria* ; If you obey your Leaders, theſe are Oracles, Victory. Upon the other Table he caus'd to be engraven, *Si ducibus non obedietis Exitium* ; If you obey not your Leaders, Deſtruction. Theſe Oracles being preſented to his Soldiers, and finding there by that their Victories depended upon their obedience to their Captains, with an unwonted courage, and extraordinary obedience, burſting into the enemies quarters, they came back triumphant.

It is no wonder then that *Maſaniello*, already pronounc'd and ſworn Captain General of the Napolitan Peeple, was adviſ'd that there was no other means more effectuall and ſure to overcome, and triumph over any Projects traced againſt his Perſon or the Peeple, then a punctuall obedience, which was ſhew'd him from the firſt inſtant of his Command, and which he ſo exacted, that the leaſt act of diſobedience was puniſh'd with death, as being held a capital crime, and irremiſſible ; judging, that at the beginning of his Government this obedience was more neceſſary unto him, then the bread that he did eat, for the maintaining and continuance of his new authori y. Hence it came to paſſe that it being come to the ears of *Maſaniello*, that upon Friday night before ſome went up and down the ſtreets to ſound the Shop-keepers, and compoſe them to ſee their ſlavery, the firſt thing he did at break of day, was to Publiſh by ſound of Drum and Trumpet, and faſten Orders upon poſts and Walls, through the Principal ſtreets, that upon pain of life thoſe ſeducers ſhold be reveal'd, and ſome of them being found out and apprehend'd, they were all hang'd upon gallowſes,

let up before thoſe ſhops where they committed the offence. There were gallowſes ſet up alſo in divers other Places of the City, whereon divers were executed that day; Among others two vaſſals of the Duke of *Mataloni*, who were diſcover'd to have brought ſome Letters in the ſoles of heir ſhooes, which becauſe they were written in cyphers, were imagin'd and adjudg'd to contain matter of Rebellion, or ſome ſiniſter Counſels and Incitements to ſedition, meerly upon theſe ſuſpitions only, for no body could underſtand the ſaid Letters or prove any thing out of them; they were hang'd up nere *Porta Capoana*. In fine his commands were executed without ony expoſtulations or examination at all, which transform'd all men to wonder, to ſee ſuch a vulgar fellow ſo ſuddenly crept up to be ſo reverend, they knew not for what, nor what wold be the end of his uſurped dominion.

It was told him upon Saturday, that there was a great burglary and theft comitted in the Palace of the Prince *del Colle Cavalliero di Caſa di Summa*; at firſt they were thought to be ſome of *Maſaniello's* Squadron, but after a diligent examination they were found to be ſome of the Banditi, who had taken ſanctuary in a little Church where they were dragged out, and executed in the publick Market-place.

The ſame morning there came before him for Juſtice a poor wench, whoſe father had been killed, and the brother of him that had killed him being there preſent he cryed out, that if the fact were pardoned, he would take her for his wife without any dowry; but that kind of marriage did not pleaſe *Maſaniello*, becauſe the young maid abhor'd it, in regard of the blood of her father; therefore he oblig'd the brother of the mur-

ther

therer to find out two hundred Crowns within four and twenty hours for the young maids dowry, and ſo the offence ſhold be remitted: beſides, he ſhold have the Place of a Captain in the Soldadeſca; ſo all Parties being agreed, the ſentence *Maſaniello* gave did terminate the buſineſs. A little after this, a murtherer was brought before him, who had been a friend to *Perrone*, and giving him time and confeſſion, he ſentenc'd him to death, and that his head and his feet ſhold be chopt off, and his body dragged up and down the ſtreets. Another Bandito was us'd likewiſe juſt in the ſame manner.

It was intimated the ſame Saturday morning, that two Sqnadrons, joyned with ſeven hundred Spaniards, ſhold go abroad that morning to find out the Banditi which (as advice was had) were in Bands together in divers places ready to invade the City. He caus'd a Proclamation of Grace to be publiſhed, That what Bandito ſoever cold diſcover any ſuch Plot, ſhold be abſolutely pardoned, provided he was not depending upon the Duke of *Mataloni*. He commanded, That all Artizans, ſhold work openly in their ſhops, and not within their houſes; as alſo that all Merchants ſhold follow their buſineſſe, but be ready within half an hours call to take Arms.

About dinner time a Meſſage was brought him from a Cavalier upon ſom buſineſſe of conſequence; but he anſwered, I have nothing to do with Cavaliers, for God hath put me here for the Peeple, and turning himſelf to the Peeple, he ſaid, *My peeple, pray for me, and preſerve me well; if ye loſe me, wo be unto you.*

There came down the ſame morning from the Countryes about *Naples* innumerable Peeple, and among them

there came women with ſtafes upon their ſholders, and naked ſwords in their hands, bringing with them their children arm'd alſo with ſomthing or other, proportionable to their bigneſs, and they came all to the great Market-place to do homage to *Maſaniello*, and to be redreſſed by him for divers grievances.

But while *Maſaniello* was buſied in ſuch exerciſes, *Genovino* and *Arphaia*, accompanied with the brother of *Maſaniello*, went to the Caſtle to put the Vice-roy in mind of his former ingagement and promiſe made upon Thurſday night, that he wold com upon the Sunday following to the Archiepiſcopal Church, with all the Tribunals of the Chancery, the Councel of State and War, with the Royal Chamber of *Santa Chiara*, accompanied with all the civil and criminal Judges of the great Court of the *Vicaria*; in preſence of whom, and of the whole People, an Oath ſhold be taken to obſerve with all punctuality the Capitulations of the grand Accord to perpetuity, which Oath was to be taken by the Vice roy, and all the ſaid Tribunals.

The day following after dinner, *Maſaniello* being to go to the Caſtle to take the Vice-roy, and conduct him to the Archbiſhops Palace, he firſt commanded a Proclamation to be publiſhed, that under pain of fiting every one ſhold cauſe the ſtreets to be ſwept clean before their doors reſpectively, where the Cavalcata was to paſs, as alſo to adorn all the Windows, Balcones, and Walls, with the beſt ſort of Furnitures, all which was obeyed and don.

In the mean time the Vice-roy ſent two of his beſt horſes with rich furniture, and led by two of his ſervants, to be at the ſervice of *Maſaniello* and his brother, who being mounted upon them, and apparell'd both

both in cloth of ſilver, *Maſaniello* carryed in one hand a naked ſword, in the other the Charter of *Charles* the Emperor, and his brother carried the Capitulations made with the Viceroy, to be read Publiquely, and ſworn unto in the Archbiſhops Palace. There rid in their company the new *Elect* of the Peeple *Franceſco Arpaia*, and *Julio Genovino*, beſides divers others of the civilleſt ſorts among the peeple. And in regard of the huge multitudes of Peeple which innumerably increas'd through all the ſtreets, and compaſs'd them on all ſides, ſo that they cold not paſs forward nor backward, *Maſaniello* with a loud voice commanded, That none upon pain of life ſhold make a ſtep further, or els go back, which was accordingly obey'd; ſo they rid with a Trumpet ſtill ſounding before them towards the Caſtle; and being arrived thither, and brought to the Palace of the Viceroy, having entertain'd themſelfs a while with him, they came down with the Collateral, the Councel of State, and other prime Officers of Authority, who all coaching themſelves, did advance before towards the Archbiſhops houſe; Firſt of all in the ſaid Cavalcata there were many Trumpeters a horſeback, then a choice Troop of one hundred horſe, then *Maſaniello* and his brother, after them the Elect of the Peeple, and old *Genovino*, who by reaſon of his great age was carried in a Sedan; after theſe came the Captain of Gard to the Viceroy, and immediately after the Viceroy himſelf, with his Pages, Laquayes, and ſpare horſes, and his gard of Germans, with a great number of Gentlemen and Cavaliers, domeſtic and adventitious, and incompaſs'd with a numberleſſe throng of Peeple, who, together with the Viceroy, cryed out with loud acclamations, *Viva il Re di Spagna*, which voice ſounded and re-ecchoed all the way, and

all the bels ring out for joy in evry Church as they paſs'd which fill'd evry ones heart with contentment and Pleaſure; all in general, ſmall and great, women and children cryed out, *Viva il Re*, but many cryed out, *Viva el Re-ſenza Gabella*, Let the King live, but without Gabel; and ſome Spaniards were over-heard to cry, *Viva el Rey, que ya puede decir de ſer Rey*; Let the King live, for now he may ſay he is King. In paſſing through the Piazzo of S. *Lorenzo*, *Maſaniello* ſtopping there awhile, and with him the whole Cavalcata, turning himſelf to the peeple, he cryed out with a very loud voice, *Viva il Dio*, *Viva il Re di Spagna*, *Viva il Cardinal* Filomarino, *Viva il Duca de Arcos*, *Viva il fidelisſimo popolo di Napali*; whereat all the Peeple took the word, and with ſtrong Ecchos cryed out, *Viva Viva*, doubling and redoubling the ſound with incredible exultations.

Being com in this order and with theſe applauſes to the Biſhops Palace, and being all diſmounted, then the Viceroy with all his Gentlemen came; upon the entrance into the Church he was met by the Archbiſhop, with all his Canons, Chaplains, and Officers, which made a ſplendid Equipage; Then they went to the grear Altar, where the Archbiſhop being ſet in a kind of Throne, as alſo the Viceroy, and all the Tribunals who were there attending Cavalier *Donato Coppolo* Secretary to the Kingdom, did read with an audible voyce the Capitulations deſir'd by the Peeple for a finall Accord, which being ſign'd by the Viceroy the Collateral, the Councel of State and War, *Maſaniello* ſtanding all the while a foot upon the ſteps of the Archbiſhops Throne, who, to the wonderment of all added, and took away, corrected and interpreted all things as he pleas'd, no man interrupting or replying

unto

unto him. So after the Articles were read, a ſolemn Oath was taken by the Vice-roy, and all the forementioned Miniſters and Officers of State, to obſerve and accompliſh the ſaid Capitulations to perpetuity, promiſing alſo, and ſwearing to procure to have them confirm'd by his Catholick Majeſty; all this was don when two quires of muſic ſung all the while with moſt exquiſite voyces, *Te Deum laudamus*, which while 'twas a ſinging, *Maſaniello* was obſerved to ſwell with a kind of glory to have attain'd his ends, with ſo much felicity and applauſe, yet he carried ſtill in his hand a naked ſword, and ſent divers arrogant and ridiculous meſſages to the Vice-roy; The firſt was, that from thenceforward he would continue to be Captain General of the city; The ſecond was, That by vertue thereof he intended to go with a gard, and and to give Patents to all Officers of War and Arms; The third, that he wold diſmiſs from the Gaſtle all Cavaliers. Theſe and ſuch like meſſages he ſent the Vice-roy ſingly and ſeverally, and there were affirmative Anſwers brought back, for not to diſturb things with Negatives; But the Gentleman that deliver'd theſe meſſages made an Apology for himſelf privately in the ear of the Vice-roy, for indeed moſt peeple there did bluſh, or laugh, or jeer the impertinences and malapartneſs of *Maſaniello*.

While theſe meſſages were a ſending, *Te Deum* was ended, then *Maſaniello* began to reaſon ſometimes to good purpoſe, ſomtimes ſenſeleſly. He ſaid, that the moſt faithful peeple of *Naples* were naturally ſpiritful and vivacious, and were ſo eſteemed by all Nations, but they had almoſt quite loſt their wonted magnanimity and courage, by the heavy weight of ſo many Exactions and Gabels which were impos'd upon them from time

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to time, not by their Catholic Majeſties, but by ill Mi-
niſters, and their own Compatriots. And although fo
the loyalty which he alwayes bare, and will ever profeſ
unto his King, he hitherto tolerated every thing, to a-
voyd all ſtains of diſobedience, yet conſidering the be-
nefit of thoſe Impoſitions redounded rather to ſatisfi
the ravenous luſts of Officers and Courtiers, and of o-
thers as well Forreners as Natives, whereby they became
exceſſively rich, and thrive by ſucking the very bloud o
the peeple, yet finding the city generally inclin'd there-
unto, he took a reſolution to cure her of this malady, as
alſo the whole Kingdom, of ſuch a contagion, which was
hurtful not onely to the moſt faithful peeple, but to his
Majeſty alſo his Liege Lord; inſomuch that of the
bread they gave him he ſcarce had the cruſt, they them-
ſelfs reſerving the pith and ſubſtance to fill their inſati-
able appetites; Hence it came to paſs, that the more
they gave the King, the more his wants ſtill increas'd,
though in ſixteen years he had given him above one hun-
dred millions, which had been ſufficient not onely to
have conquer'd *Flanders* and *France*, but to have put un-
der his feet the unlucky Moon of the Ottoman Empire;
therefore for the future all the public Donatives that
ſhold be given the King, care ſhold be taken that his Ma-
jeſty ſhold have the true benfit hereof, and not be miſ-
applied to inrich others; and thereof your Excellency
(meaning the Viceroy) may be well aſſur'd; inſomuch that
all theſe things conſidered, and caſt into a true ballance,
he was well aſſured, that he ſhold not onely not receive
any blame from the King his Soveraign Leige Lord, or
any mark of diſobedience, but he ſhold gain the repu-
tation and applauſe of a moſt faithful vaſſal, ſeeing
that whatſoever he had done was for the further ſervice
of

of God, of his Catholic Majeſty, of yout Excellency his Vicegerent, of the whole City, of the Peeple, and of all the Kingdom. During this Diſcourſe he ſo heated himſelf, and proteſted with ſuch a fury and exceſſe of zeal, that the words proceeding from him ſo heartily and emphatically, made all the peeple to ſtand amazed and ſurprized with a kind of dumb aſtoniſhment; at laſt all that were within the audience of theſe words up and down the Church, which was as full as it could thwack in thick multitudes, gave a loud general applauſe.

Then he ſaid, that now he had brought his honeſt intents home to his aim, he wold return to his former Calling to be a Fiſherman again, to demonſtrate unto the world, that 'twas not his own intereſt he levell'd at, but that of his King, Countrey, Peeple, City and Kingdom had induced and pricked him forward to undertake ſo dangerous a task; therefore he fell a tearing that cloth of ſilver ſuit he wore, with a great deal of fury, going to the Archbiſhop and the Vice-roy, taking ſom of the peeces thereof, and laying them at their feet; but he was hindred to tear all. So all being terminated at this ſolemn meering, and nothing left undone, taking his leave of the Archbiſhop and Vice-roy, who betook themſelfs to their Coaches, but *Maſaniello*, with his brothers *Genovino* and *Arpaia*, with all the reſt of the Foot and Horſe, re-accompanied them to their Homes, and the Vice-roy being brought to the Caſtle, caus'd all the Ordnance to flie off; ſo *Maſaniello* with all that huge Brigade of peeple, returned to the great Market-place, and with high Ceremony ended the ſeventh day, nothing having occurred remarkable that night, but the exact diligence of all Gards in all the

the principal Posts of the city, and the splendor of the lights that were put in every window.

Sunday the 14. of July, 1647.

The eighth Day.

IT is a thing impossible to expresse the rejoycings of the peeple of *Naples* for the capitulations of Peace which were signed and sworn unto the day before, which ended not that day, but they continued upon Sunday following; The Articles were printed, and fixed through all places of the city, that all things might be manifested to the world; every one did contend who shold expresse greater contentment, such a kind of general Jubilee was among them, insomuch that it drew tears from som, which falling upon the ground, made flowers of joy to spring up, which the heavinesse of former times had caused to fade.

And becausse the beginning of this Reformation, and consequently of this joy, proceeded from *Masaniello*, and from his stout undertakings, therefore was he extolled with the highest praises by every one, and cried up to be *Liberator Patriæ*, to be the Freer of his Country, and the Assertor of publike Liberty, from the Tyranny and gripes of so many ravening Wolfs both in City, Court and Kingdome; yea, of King and Crown, who glutting themselfs with the common bloud of the peeple, increased their wealth by the beggery of others; and all this was effected (not by the hand of som invinsible Emperor, of som warlike Prince, but) by a poor young fellow, by a bare-footed Fisherman; This made it

it far more admirable, and to attribute it the more to God, *Qui infirma mundi eligit, ut fortia quaeque confundat*, who chooseth the weak things of the world to confound the strong.

With the praises which the common people gave generally to *Masaniello*, concurr'd also the just Acclamations of divers of the Nobility and Gentry, of many sorts of Officers, of Ecclesiasticks, and all Religious Orders; there were many thanks and much honour given also to the Archbishop, who took so much pains to attone, to sweeten and accommodate all things, and had overcom so many difficulties, therefore there were special acknowledgements made to him, next to *Masaniello*.

After the publication of the said Capitulations and general Agreement, being affix'd every where, that they might be expos'd to every ones eye and knowledge, the city of *Naples* seemed to have a new face, so that there was no more fear of any War, of further combustions, and consequently no need of any armed Bands, or Cautions for the maintenance and defence of the people from the insultings of enemies, yet nevertheless it seem'd expedient to *Masaniello* to continue still a Military Power a foot, therefore he commanded that every one should stand firm to his Post: Nor was it unnecessary or superfluous policy, because the City after so general a Convulsion could not presently recover her former health, nor after so many combustions could she be secure till the fire had been quite extinguish'd.

Hence it came to passe, that the Soldadesca remaining still up and down the city, *Masaniello* went on to command more like an absolute Master or Tyrant then a

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Captain General. He commanded that under pain of life every one ſhold diſcover if any goods were depoſitated in their hands, of thoſe men whoſe houſes were burnt; whereupon much wealth was yielded up out of Churches, Monaſteries, Hoſpitals and Nunneries. It being known, that that Sunday morning four Banditi were fled for ſanctuary to the Church of Carmine among the Jeſuits, he ſent a conſiderable band of armed men to encompaſs both Cloiſter and Church, whoſe gates being ſhut, the aſſaulters made their way in by pickaxes, ſo that a great hole being made in the wall, they ruſh'd in and took one of them, chopping off his head preſently, as they did afterwards to the three other; And becauſe one of thoſe Fathers being zealous of the Church Immunities, had made ſome reſiſtance for the preſervation of thoſe miſerable men, he was ſo mortally wounded, that he died within a few dayes after.

Notice being alſo had, that within the Monaſtery of Nuns called *della Croce di Lucca*, much of the goods of *Cæſar Lubrano* were depoſitated, becauſe he had two daughters that were Nuns there, *Maſaniello* commanded ſom Captains to extract thence, and to bring into the publick Market-place the ſaid goods, with order that if the Nuns made any reſiſtance, to threaten them with the firing of the Monaſtery; This was put in ſpeedy execution, and the Souldiers repairing thither, unhing'd the gates of the Religious Houſe, becauſe they were denied to be opened, which ſtruck ſuch a terror into them, that one of them was like to have breath'd her laſt, which being related by a flying meſſenger unto the Archbiſhop, his Eminence was mov'd, and therefore ſent about it to *Maſaniello*, who, to excuſe himſelf, anſwered, He knew nothing of it, but that it was done

with-

without his Order, therefore he wold give condign punishment to those Captains, as he did, and commanding them unto him, he inordered they shold be examined, and so executed; notwithstanding that, he was resolved to have those goods, which were accordingly delivered him by those Holy Sisters, being so much affrighted.

An Act much like this *Masaniello* acted the same morning upon Sunday, which was thus; He had given strict command, That under pain of life none shold dare to go out of the city without his express license; and because the most illustrious *Caffarelli*, Archbishop of *Santa Severina*, had necessary occasions to remove himself from *Naples*, where he resided then, to *Calabria*, to visit his own *Church*, he went in a short habit, and without a cloak (there having been such an order in force, and yet most strictly observed) to the house of *Masaniello* to obtain leave of him; when he beheld him, he said, *Che vuoi monsignore mio bello?* What wilt thou have my fine Lord? He answered, That I may safely passe to my *Church* of *Santa Severina* in *Calabria*, with your good leave. My Lord, answered *Masaniello*, crying *Ola*, let four hundred of my men go to accompany and serve my Lord as far as his Archbishoprick; The Archbishop thanked him, saying that he went by Sea; By Sea, said he? then let 40. Fellucas be provided to attend my Lord Archbishop: He answering there was no need, because he had already taken four for the transport of himself and his Family, which were sufficient, and to have more wold be an incumbrance unto him, and incommodious. Well, well, your Lordship may do what you please, replied *Masaniello*; at leastwise you shall not refuse to accept of this

this ſmall bag of double Piſtols, which he preſented unto him, ſaying, Take this to defray the charge of your voyage; The Prelat thereupon ſmiled, and giving him many thanks, he refuſed them a good while, ſaying he wanted them not, but he was conſtrained with threats to receive 500. which he did for fear of hazarding his head, with denial to ſuch a capricious and frantick man; and giving him a licenſe in writing, he told him, and embraced him, My Lord, go with ſafety. A little after a Gentleman of *Auverſa*, upon a buſineſſe of his own came to ſpeak with him, who was of the Family of *Tufo*, and having diſpatch'd him, and given him a kick, he ſaid, Go thy wayes, I make thee Prince of *Auverſa*.

He commanded that morning the houſe of a widow-Baker to be burnt; becauſe ſhe had made light bread, being ſix ounces leſſe in weight of the thirty ſix which were eſtabliſhed, that every loaf ſhold weigh. He cauſed alſo the head to be chopt off of an Abbot called *Nicolas Ametrano*, to *Carlo Vitale*, and to *Spiritello Muſico*, as being Dependents of *Mataloni*. Likewiſe he commanded a little after the like to be done to another, who was Comrade to *Ametrano*. He gave out order, That it was his pleaſure that the Jeſuits, the Certoſini, the Benedictans, the Friers of Mount Olivet, ſhold pay a great ſumme of money for the ſervice of the peeple. He commanded alſo to call before him to the ſame effect many rich men, and asking them firſt if they were loyal to their King, and the anſwering that they were, he made them ſubſcribe to a Writing, wherein ever one bound himſelf to pay him ſo much every one a part, telling them he did that or to obſerve the word given the day before to his Excellency, to make a Donative of ſix millions of

Gold

Gold to his Majesty; towards whom being desirous to shew himself more devoted and faithful, he put out a Proclamation that none under pain of life shold go for the future habited according to the mode of *France*, and that ev'ry one shold have care to put the Kings Arms and that of the Peeple on his doors, and that ev'ry one shold tend his shop, yet with arms ready upon all occasions.

The same Sunday morning *Pizzicarolo*, a Cousen of *Masaniello*, went to the Palace, saying openly, that he began to dote, and that he had told him, if he did not give over his firings and burnings, his throat wold be cut by his own friends; This *Pizzicarolo* had more power over him then any other, for he took no meat from any hand but from his; he obtain'd of *Masaniello*, in behalf of the Count of *Conversano*, a gard for his Person, Goods, and Families, and Palace; He restor'd unto him two great Hampers full of money and Plate, which he had taken away from him, and it was sent to the Castle of *S. Elmo*, where he gave *Pizzicarolo* twenty Zecchins, and so the Count went suddenly with divers other other Cavaliers into a Gally to preserve themselfs.

The same day towards the evening Father *Rossi*, a Theologue of the Archbishops, went with a message to *Masaniello*, desiring him that the peeple might lay down their Arms, for he was secure enough now without Souldiers, and that he might retire himself a while to *Posilipo* to recreate himself, or any where else his Excellence wold please; This message pleased him well; so all things necessary were provided, and divers Bands of superfluous Soldiers were disbanded, which was don without any grumbling, or questioning whatsoever he did. But at last he grew odiously proud, he

wold will and unwill a thing at the ſame inſtant, and his head began to turn; being mounted ſo high, and from a ſimple Fiſherman made himſelf a kind of Monarch. All peeple obeyed him, Vice-roy, Biſhops and all, who gave him the ſwinge, and humour'd him all the while, not doubting but he wold at laſt break his own neck, as it happen'd right; thereupon when the Squadron of Napolitan Gallies came from *Genoa*, the Vice-roy left to him the giving leave of letting them arrive at the Port, he ſaw all the city arm'd, and depending on his beck, acknowledging him to be their abſolute Commander, and Captain General, by an exact and a ſtrange kind of implicite blind obedience, ſo that no King whatſoever could deſire more allegiance from his own vaſſals.

Hence it came to paſs, that from an humble, judicious and zealous ſpirit which raign'd in him, he became proud, a Fool, and a Tyrant, putting out ſuch rigorous Proclamations, commanding ſo many Heads to be chopt off, ſo many Palaces to be burnt, meerly ſometimes to pleaſe his own capritchio, and to make himſelf formidable; he wold go a horſeback alone, and fetch the round of the city, impriſoning and torturing whom he pleas'd, ſhutting up of ſhops, preaching, and railing againſt the Nobility and Gentry, not ſparing the Vice-roy himſelf, but threatning to take off his head, yet when he ſpake of the King, he named him with a great deal of reverence, taking off his hat, and bowing his body; but one thing made him very ridiculous, that he made boys, very mean fellows, Captains, Camp-maſters, and other Officers of War.

In the afternoon divers of the peeple, and ſom Commanders, made by *Maſaniello* himſelf, ſent to complain

to the Archbiſhop, that they were clapt in priſon for ſmall matters, for a thing of nothing, and ſom were commanded by him to have their heads ſevered from their bodies, and taken off as ſo many Capons.

Thereupon his Eminence ſpake unto him by way of advice, and becauſe he ſaw him obſtinate, he deſir'd him at leaſt to defer the execution of thoſe men till the day following, it being not fitting to ſhed humane blood upon a Sunday, & ſtain the holy Sabbath with ſuch ſacrifices of cruelty; The Biſhop ſpoke to him with that candor and winning affability, turning his diſcourſe to other facetious ſtories, that he obtain'd of him a deferring of the execution, and to recreate his tired ſpirits, he wiſh'd him to go to take the refreſhments and pleaſure of Poſilipo for a while; he imbrac'd his counſel, but deſiring that his Reverence wold accompany him, he, in ſcorn of ſuch a companion, deſir'd him to go before, and he wold quickly follow.

A little after *Maſaniello* went from the Market, accompanied with a huge company of Plebeans to the Caſtle all the way a foot in a looſe habit, having one ſtockin on and the other off, without band, hat, or ſword, but running on like a mad man; He made a ſign to the Serjeant Major of the Spaniſh Gard, that they ſhold make no noiſe; ſo he entred and ſpoke to the Vice-roy that he muſt eat, for he was ready to periſh for hunger. The Vice-roy looking upon his ſervants, ſaid, *Traigan da comer al Senor Maſaniello*; bring ſomthing to eat for the Lord *Maſaniello*; No ſir, (he replied) let us go take freſh air at *Poſilipo*, and let us eat together there, for I have proviſion already; And ſaying this he cauſed divers Mariners to com in with divers baskets of fruit. The Vice-roy did excuſe himſelf

as well as he cold, praying him to excuſe him, becauſe he was troubled with a great pain in the head, and he wold be very glad of his company at any other time; ſo he gave order, that his own Gondola ſhold be made ready to wait upon Senior *Maſaniello*, where when he had imbarqued himſelf with divers Mariners, he was attended at leaſt by forty Fellucas full of Muſicians, and other ſorts of men fit to give him ſom recreation: There ran to the mole of Chiaia many thouſands of Peeple to ſee the ſpectacle: in his way he gave order that ſom ſhold go to the regular Canons of S. *Lateran*, to draw thence ſuch goods that he had underſtood were convey'd and depoſitated there, which was don, and brought to the Market-place. As he went along he threw pieces of Gold into the Sea; which the Mariners ſwam after, and duck'd to take up, to afford him pleaſure and paſtime.

Then he fell to eating, or rather to feaſting, for he had very choice proviſion in the Gondola, and they ſaid that before he came back he had drunk twelve bottles of wine call'd *Lachryma Chriſti*, but the operation of that wine you ſhall read in the next days work; which was Munday: when he was return'd to Naples, that evening he gave all thoſe of the Gondola and Fellucas which attended him, ten meaſures of Wheat ev'ry one.

The Comedy of this day had not been compleat, if the wife of *Maſaniello* alſo had not acted her part; who about the evening went to the Caſtle clad in cloth of ſilver, with a chain of gold and other jewels and gallantries, which the Ducheſs of *Arcos* had formerly ſent her: She went in a very ſtately Coach to the Duke of *Mataloni*'s, which was made for the day of his marriage, and it is a very rich and magnificent piece, valued at leaſt

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at eight thouſand Crowns: She was accompanied with divers Gentlewomen of quality, who complied with the times, and they went alſo rich adorn'd: But theſe were no other then *Maſaniello*'s Mother, and two Siſters, and Kinſwomen of his, all Fiſhermens daughters; a little boy (his Siſters ſon) bare upon his ſleeve a kind of Arms which ſhew'd that his Uncle was Captain-General of the city of Naples. When ſhe came to the Vice-roy's Palace, there were Sedans ſent for her and her company, with a gard of Halberdeers, Pages and Laquays to attend them: Then were they brought in to the Ducheſs, whet they found a great deal of welcom and dainties. The Ducheſs preſented her with a rich Diamond, and the Viſitor-General took the young boy often in his arms and kiſs'd him: *Maſaniello*'s mother meeting upon the ſtairs with Cavalier *Coſmo Fonſeca* the grand Ingenier, who us'd to make Epitaphs, ſhe told him that he ſhold tell the Vice-roy that her ſon fear'd no body but God and his Excellence; therefore he ſhold do well to ſend unto him to refrain from ſo much fire and blood.

Maſaniello being return'd from his recreations at Poſilipo, was ſo heated with the abundance of wine that he had drunk, and with the heat of the Sun, that he fell into a kind of dotage and fooliſhneſs: He ſent preſently to ſpeak with the ſaid *Fonſeca*, and inordred him to make divers Inſcriptions ingraven in Marble to this effect, *Tomas Anello* of Malphi, Prefect and Captain General of the moſt faithful peeple of Naples, did order, that his commands ſhold be no longer obey'd, but only thoſe of the Duke of *Arcos*: And this ended that Sunday.

Munday the 15. of July, 1647.

The ninth Day.

THE thoughts of *Maſaniello* began to grow ſo vaſt and extravagant, as alſo ſo inſtable and unquiet, that not containing himſelf within the compaſs of his ſphere, and thoſe huge honors and authority he had climb'd unto, but he wold be more then the Sea, who though a raging element, yet is contented to hold himſelf within his bounds; he wold be more then the heavens who paſs not their circumference; more then the Sun, who never goes out of the Ecliptic; he had an ambition (had it been poſſible) to inſlave the whole earth, to tame the ocean, to rebell the world, to confine the ſtars, and ſee the riſing and ſetting of the Sun.

He was ſo blinded with arrogant deſires, that they took from him the ſolace of his ſleep, they kept him from ſeeing the precipices wherein he was like to fall from the top of his arrogant deſigns, and the miſeries which attend'd his greatneſs. The ſtairs whereby we aſcend to honor, are of glaſs, the top is an earthquake, the deſcent a precipice: and authority doth commonly diſcompoſe and ſtound the mind of man, ſpecially one of a baſe carat, and low extraction, like a Monkey clad with ſcarlet; Honors ſerve ſom men only for their ruin, as long hair ſerv'd *Abſalon* to hang himſelf: he that is far from *Jupiter* need not fear his thunderbolts.

If *Maſaniello* that Saturday on which a *Te Deum* was ſung in the Cathedral Church, had renounc'd all his uſurped authority and power into the hands of the Vice-roy, return'd, as he ſaid, and ſware he wold, to his former vocation

cation of ſelling fiſh, he had deſerv'd that the Napolitan peeple ſhold have erected him Coloſſo's, and Statues of gold, to the eternal memory of his magnanimous undertakings, brought to ſuch a marvellous perfection: but a boundleſs ambition did caſt ſuch a miſt before his eyes, that breaking the reins of reaſon, upon the Lords Day it ſelf his brain began to turn, doing ſo many acts of fooliſhneſs and cruelty.

Yet many reaſons were urged for the continuance of his command: ſom ſay that he was willing to reſign it, but that by the inſtigation of his wife, and others of his kindred, he took a reſolution to keep it ſtill. Others ſay, as having heard himſelf ſay, that he continued ſtill his power, becauſe if he left it, he was to expect no other but death, he was ſo generally hated by the Nobles and Gentry for having burnt and deſtroyed ſo many Palaces and wealthy ſubſtances, put to death ſo many of all ſorts, &c. Others ſay, that he continued ſtill his authority becauſe ſenſe oppos'd reaſon, being allur'd with the ſweetneſs of rule and power.

Yet if his ſaid uſurped dominion had been attended with that humility, diſcretion and judgement wherewith he began his reign, he might peradventure have continued longer from that precipice whereinto he tumbled in ſo ſhort a time. His ruine befell him, becauſe he had broken out into a thouſand delirium's and fooleries, which were the cauſes of his tyrannical comportments, and conſequently of the univerſal hatred at laſt of the peeple, which for many days depended totally upon him, as upon an Oracle, and obeyed him as a ſworn and natural King.

But if one be curious to know the reaſon why he fell into that ſtolidity, I could tell him, that it was a fatal

drink given him by the Viceroy to this effect, which had an operative vertue to work upon his brain, and distemper his *pericranium*, that so by becoming odious and ridiculous, the people might do him away. This is the opinion of many, which whether it be true or no, I suspend my opinion. It may be well thought also, that the sottishness and foolery which befell him, proceeded from excess of vigilance, care, watchings, and not eating; for he seldom slept, and he did eat more seldom; his head being so full of thoughts, and new businesses coming like heaps upon him continually, wherof his little narrow understanding (being exercised before to sell little fish only) was not capable: The extreme joy likewise which possess'd him, to beom from a petty Plebean, Monarch of such a city as Naples is, might have distemper'd a greater and more season'd brain then his. Hence it came to pass (that putting himself upon his bed) he hardly could close his eyes, but he would suddenly rise up again, telling his wife, Let us be Lords of Naples, and then let us sleep: Up, up, let us put our authority in practice: then going to the window he wold face the Gard, and call upon them, imploying them alwayes upon som design or other, that his usurped dominion shold not be idle; what marvel then is it, all these things being well consider'd, that he shold fall into such fooliſh extravagances; sure are the rewards of ambition, wherewith she useth to recompence her followers.

Domitian the Emperour fell into such a fooliſh humour, being haunted by this Spirit, that he wold be reverenced and ador'd by the Senate and people as a kind of God. *Primus Domitianus se Dominum & Deum appellari jussit*, *Domitian* was the first who wold have himself called a God, saith *Eusebius*; therefore a parasitical Poet

Poet of that age, to comply with his *Genius*, ſaid and ſung of him,

Edictum Domini Deiq; noſtri,
Quò ſubſellia certiora fiunt.

Alexander being tyranniz'd alſo by this fury of ambition, was not aſhamed to call his mother whore, in ſaying that he was begot by *Jupiter Hamon*.

What ſhall we ſay of *Xerxes*, who being mov'd thereunto by the vaſtneſſe of his thoughts, and capricios of his unſetled aſpiring braine, threatned darkneſſe to the Sun, and a yoke to the Ocean; who will not tax *Caius Cæſar* of fooliſhneſſe, and being not inferior at all to *Xerxes* in raſhneſſe, when being angry with heaven, he invented a certain engin, whereby he thunder'd againſt thunder, and lightned againſt lightning, perſwading himſelf that the diſtic did very fitly quadrat with him,

Jupiter in cœlis, Cæſar reget omnia terris,
Diviſum imperium cum Jove Cæſar habet.

Such an extravagant paſſion as this did predominate and diſcompoſe *Maſaniello*, and more eaſily being a creature of ſo low a degree: Upon Munday morning he appear'd upon the market place a horſeback, with a naked ſword in his hand, ſtriking many men, and driving them before him, though no cauſe offer'd.

Being thus domineering in the Market place, an old and well-qualified Captain call'd *Cæſar Spano* of *Don Proſpero Tuttavilla's* Regiment, told him, that he wold be pleas'd to command that the Souldiers of that Regiment might be conſign'd unto him, who were Germanes and Walloons, which was done accordingly, but he ſtruck and wounded the old Captain, giving him two cuts in the face, ſaying, be gon when I bid you. Turning then his horſe

horſe head he went towards Toledo ſtreet, who meeting with one, that was told him was a ſpie, he ſuddenly without forming of any proceſſe caus'd his head to be chopt off; He met with another, who complain'd that his wife was ſuborn'd, and carried away by an old bawd, and asking where ſhe was, ſayed in ſuch a houſe; he went thither preſently, and found her there with another man; he commanded her to be hang'd, and him to be broken on wheels, which was preſently done.

Afterwards he met about the Church of St. *Joſeph* with the Prince of Cellamare, chief Poſt-maſter of the Kingdom, a diſcreet and well temper'd Prince, and complemented very much with him, ſaying, if he knew any, though he were the greateſt potentate in the world, who favor'd *Mataleni* he wold chop off his head; A little after there paſs'd by the Duke *de Caſtel di Sangro Don Ferrante Caracciolo*, a Cavalier of high eſteem in Naples, and not uſing any complement towards him, he ran a great hazard of his life; for he made him com ſuddenly out of the Coach, telling him that a new Elect was to be made o're the 5. Piazzas of the Nobles; and he wold publiſh an order that they who deſerv'd that degree ſhold go decently habited, and that the Cavaliers who were ſellers of Votes, ſhold retire to their dwellings barefooted, and ſo he diſmiſs'd him: This being done, he transferr'd himſelf to the Kings Stables, and there being many horſes there, he ſayed theſe are particular mens horſes, but the grooms told him, they were his Majeſties, and that the Lord *Carlo Caracciolo* the chief Maſter of the Horſe in the Kingdom, had the charge of them: he asked what *Carlo*? what Maſter of the Horſe? am not I every thing? not acknowledging any body; and ſaying this, he took for himſelf and his friends ſix of the beſt horſes, but be-

fore

fore he had half brought them to the Market place, recollecting himself and thinking better on't, he sent them back to the Kings Stables. The same time he dispatch'd a band of armed men to the Hospital, and to the Church of the Zoccolanti, commanding them to deliver up the goods of the Visitor general of the Kingdom, *Don John Ponze de Leon*, and carried them to the Market place, but return'd them again when he was told of the kisses he had given his Nephew in the Castle the day before: yet he told him there wold be now no necessity of a Visitor General, because he himself wold look well enough to the abuses of things, & to the public theefs of King & Country.

In regard of these, and sundry other high insolences, which were too tedious to insert here every one apart, the whole City trembled, yea the Viceroy himself, when he understood of such extravagances and innovations, because he thought that now all things were terminated by that message which was sent him by *Masaniello* the day before by the Archbishops Chaplain, that he wold make a full resignation unto him of all authority, besides the agreement solemnly made and sworn unto upon Sunday before, with the stipulation of the Articles in the Doom, so that apprehending more fear then formerly, he retir'd into the inner Palace, causing it to be fortified, and encreasing the gard : And it was held convenient by all to come to some galliard resolution, considering how that fooliſh and phrantic fellow pursued his authority and tyranny to dispose of all things according to his fancy, both in the the Courts of Justice, as also in the Councell of War, in the Grassa, and all other Tribunals, as if he were an absolute Prince, or some imperious Monark.

After dinner he sent a peremptory order to *Don Ferante*

vance Caracciolo, before mention'd, that under pain of life, and the burning of his Palace, in regard he had not in the morning com out of his Coach to do him reverence, that he ſhold com to ſpeak with him in the Market place; he ſent alſo another meſſage to *Don Carlo Caracciolo* Maſter of the Kings horſe, to do the like. They anſwered prudently and with fleme, that they wold do what he deſir'd; but holding it a diminution to their honor, inſtead of going to the Market place, they went to the Caſtle, having ſetled their houſes and goods, to complain to the Viceroy, and deplore the abject and ſad condition wherein they were plung'd, with all the reſt of the Napolitan Nobility and Gentry, and ſo related unto him the arrogant Propoſitions that were ſent them by *Maſaniello*: ſo they concluded to die ſooner, and to be torn by wild horſes then to live ſo vituperiouſly in ſuch a baſeneſſe and ſervitude: therefore 'twas high time for all the Napolitan Cavliers to awake, to rid the City of this intolerable ugly Monſter; for it was a great blemiſh to their reputation to ſuffer him to ſway ſo long.

The Viceroy was extremely vex'd to hear ſuch pungent reaſons and grievances, but he durſt not apprehend the fool, being ſo fortified and back'd by the beſotted peeple all in Arms, and while they were diſcourſing of the means how things might be remedied; behold *Genovino* and *Arpaia* came into the Caſtle, who bitterly complained alſo againſt *Maſaniello*.

The firſt ſpoke very deſpitefully of him, ſaying that he cold not prevail any thing with him, but he found himſelf ev'ry moment in no ſmall danger of his life (for he threatned to take off his head) more then he was in the time of the Duke of *Oſſuna*, and they ſay that he had often given him ſom blows, yet he was conſtrained to diſſemble

ble and mollifie things. *Arpaia* alſo had his mortifications and dangers, he had publickly received a box from him, and all peeple were terrefied by him, and affronted, yet they knew not how to right themſelves, he having at his devotion a hundred and fifty thouſand Combatants well armed, although the major part, and the moſt civil ſort of theſe did hate him, ſpecially ſince the Sunday evening, by reaſon of his inhumane cruelties; therefore 'twas determined by the advice of *Genovino* and *Arpaia*, that all the peeple ſhold make their addreſſes to the Viceroy, and aſſure him, that they not only miſlik'd, but hated the carriage of *Maſaniello*, and not to obey him any longer, but every where, and in all things to depend upon the commands of his Excellence, provided that they might be well aſſured of the obſervance of their Priviledges and Infranchiſements already granted and ſworn unto: whereunto the Viceroy candeſcending very readily, declar'd by publick Band the confirmation of them; ſo they were to meet at the Piazza of S. *Auguſtine*; which they did, but a great number fearing the frowns of *Maſaniello*, came not thither, but he was gone againe in the Dutcheſſes Coach to Paſilipo; afterwards two reſolved to chaine him, and keep him in ſafe cuſtody all the reſidue of his life in ſome Caſtle, for they were not inclin'd to put him to death for the good things that he had operated for the public good.

When *Maſaniello* was returned from *Poſilipo*, he went to the Office of the Gallies, and provided Captains and other Commanders for them, though they were far from the Port; and thence transferring himſelf to his houſe in the Market place, he threatned divers Captains to take off their heads, as alſo to *Genovino* and *Arpaia*, becauſe they had not attended him that day: Nay, he threatned

fire

fire to the whole City, becauſe he perceav'd they had loſt the former reſpect and obedience which they did uſe to ſhew him.

Being extreme hot, he threw himſelf into the Sea water in all his cloaths, and being come out again, he began to ſhake his Sword up and down, and do divers mad pranks; nor could any, no not the Archbiſhop himſelf, bridle him or keep him within any bounds; inſomuch that the Captains of the peeple were conſtrained to apprehend him, and put him in hold, with a band of ſouldiers for his gard in his own houſe; and while all that night moſt part of the peeple did confederate and take Arms in behalf of the Viceroy, an unlookt-for accident did co-operate to conclude this Tragecomedy by means of *Marco Vitale*, a hardy young man, who was Secretary to *Maſaniello*, who under colour of remedying, did rather foment thoſe tumults and firings, as ſhall be read in the paſſages of the enſuing day.

Tueſday

Tuesday the 16. of July, 1647.

The tenth Day.

THe foresaid *Marco Vitale* being early got out of the Castle where the Viceroy kept his Court, and where he slept that night; and going about nine a clock to *Chiaia* the next gate to the Castle, and royal Palace, this *Vitale* knowing not any thing of what was intended in the behalf of the Viceroy against his Patron *Masaniello*, met with some armed bands in the way confederated and ligu'd together, he proudly asked them, why, and by whose authority and license they had taken up arms? One of the Captains answered him stoutly, 'twas by order of the Viceroy; *Vitale* impertinently replyed, well, well, I am going now to the Market, and thy head shall pay for it; The Captain drew out his sword, and gave him a shrewd slash, which being seconded by a Musket-shot, the infortunate wretch fell down dead, and being put in a sepulchre in the next Church of S. *Lewis*, among the Minims, the peeple now adhering to the Vice-roy, drag'd him forth, chopt off his head, and putting it upon a pole, they drag'd his body up and down the gutters of Naples.

That day was the feast of the glorious Virgin of Carmine, a holy day of very much devotion among the Napolitans, specially among the common peeple, that Church being situated neer the great Market-place.

Masaniello entred into this Church, having a little before scaped out of custody, where he attended the coming of the Archbishop *Filomarino* to sing Masse, and celebrate

celebrate the day, as he uſed annually to do; and he was ſcarce com to the Church door when *Maſaniello* meeting him full butt, ſaid, Moſt eminent Lord, I perceive now that the peeple will abandon me, and go about to deprive me of my life. I deſire that for my conſolation, and of all this peeple, a ſolemn Cavalcata be made, together with the Viceroy, with the Collateral, and all the Tribunals of the City to this moſt holy Lady; for being thus to die, I ſhall die contented: Therefore I beſeech your Eminence to addreſs this Letter of mine to the Viceroy: the Biſhop imbrac'd him, and much commended his devotion: and ſuddenly diſpatcht a Gentleman to the Palace with the ſayed letter to the Viceroy; and going afterwards to the great Altar of the Lady of *Carmine*, he lean'd there, intending to ſing Maſſe, the Church being full, and repleniſh'd with peeple as much as it cold hold: *Maſaniello* going up the degrees of the Altar, and taking a Crucifix in his hands, he recommended himſelf with much tenderneſs unto the peeple; that they ſhold not forſake him commemorating what he had done for them; he aggravated, the difficulty of the deſign, the danger he incountred withall, the hatred of ſo many thouſands by reaſon of his fiery puniſhments, and the concluſion at laſt of the whole buſineſſe in that very Church. Then a little while after he fell a doting, he accus'd himſelf of the badneſs of his life paſt, exhorting ev'ry one to make the like confeſſion before the feet of his ghoſtly Father, that Gods anger might be appeas'd. And becauſe he fell into many ridiculous expreſſions, and ſome ſavouring of hereſie, his gard forſook him; and the Archbiſhop not induring to hear him, being in the very act of celebrating the Maſſe, he wrought ſo much that he got him down; which being don, he did proſtrate himſelf before the Biſhops

ſhops feet, praying his Eminence that he wold pleaſe to ſend his Chaplain to the caſtle, to advertiſe the Viceroy, that he was willing to renounce his command unto his Excellence, which the Biſhop promiſing to do, he caus'd him to be conducted to a Dormitory to be dried, for he was all in a ſweat, and to repoſe a while, thinking him worthy of compaſſion: ſo the Biſhop return'd to his Palace.

In the mean time *Maſaniello* being refreſhed, and gon out into a great Hall, as he was leaning over a Balcone to take the freſh ayre ſea-ward, ſome hardy Gentlemen ruſh'd in, accompanied with much peeple, who having firſt entred into the Church of *Carmine*, cried aloud, *Let the King of Spain live, and let none hereafter under paine of life obey the Commands of* Maſaniello: And going thence to the Cloiſter under pretext to ſpeak with *Maſaniello*, and negotiate with him, they found him almoſt all alone; he hearing ſome body crying *Maſaniello*, and the unfortunate wretch meeting with thoſe who were conſpir'd to diſpatch him, he told them, *Ye go perhaps in ſearch of me; Behold me here my peeple:* So they diſcharged four Muſquet ſhots at him every one apart: the firſt were *Salvador*, and *Carlo Cataneo* brothers, *Angelo Ardizonne*, and *Andrea Rama*, who were four of the principal that ſlew him: So he fell preſently upon the earth, crying after the firſt ſhot, *Ah ingratefull traytors!* And ſo he breath'd his laſt. Hereupon a butcher came and cut off his head, which being put upon a lance, they went into the Church of *Carmine*, where there were 10000 peeple, and thence to the market place, crying out *Let the King of Spain live, and under paine of life let none henceforth name* Maſaniello. Maſaniello *is dead*, Maſaniello *is dead*; and diſcharging many Archibuzes *ad terrorem*,

 without

without ball, the common people were so affrighted that they lost their spirits quite; and seeing themselves headlesse, they skulked here and there, not daring to doe the least outrage unto them who slew their Captaine Generall, that was so much fear'd, obey'd, and reverenc'd: insomuch that they went securely up and down the streets, with his head upon a pole, and the boyes dragging his body up and down the channels and publique wayes, where there was money thrown to them that drew him by many, specially by the Gentry, who all this while durst scarce peep out of their houses, or appear abroad publikely: So they got a horse-back, and went to the Castle to attend the Viceroy, and give him the joy, who entertain'd them with infinite demonstrations of contentment. The Archbishop went also thither, who after he had com from the Carmine, had scarce reach'd his own Palace, but the tidiugs of *Masaniello's* death was brought him, which made him go directly to the Castle to acquit himself of those duties of congratulation which were due th the Viceroy, who sending very strict Orders cbroad, That the street Captains shold be in a perfect equipage and readinesse at his command, and that upon pain of life they shold not obey any body els whatsoever. He commanded to apprehend the complices of *Masaniello*, as was done; as his wife, his sisters, his kindred; and being all made prisoners, they were brought up to the Castle. And because his brother *Matteo* was gon abroad to *Benevento* with more company, to take (as 'twas given out) the Duke of *Matolini*, there were armed bands dispatcht thither to apprehend him, and conduct him to Naples, which was done, and he was committed to the Castle, though afterwards (to please the people) he with others, were set at liberty, as shall be declared hereafter.

There

There were armed bands ſent alſo to the Market place, to bridle the peeple, and gard the goods that were there depoſitated, belonging to divers owners.

Theſe good Orders being given, the Viceroy was exhorted by the Biſhop, and by all the Nobility and Miniſters Royal, to ſhew himſelf publikely up and down the ſtreets; whereupon the Biſhop and he mounting on horſe back, attended by all the Counſellors, Miniſters, Officers, Nobility and Gentry, which all the Tribunals, being well garded with horſe and Infantry, they went to the chief Church to give God thanks, and the moſt glorious Protector of Naples S. *Gennaro*, whoſe holy head and blood was taken out and put upon the high Altar, where extraordinary thanks were given for the tranquility which was re-obtain'd by the death of ſo baſe a Fellow, who by the ſecret judgements of God, had made himſelf ſo formidable, that he terrified the whole city: a cleer inſtrument (it cannot be ſaid otherwiſe) of the juſt indignation of God, being offended with the ſins of that City, which (as ſometimes he puniſht the Egyptians with ſmall contemptible Creatures, as Flies, and Frogs,) ſo he did correct, humble, and chaſtiſe the City of Naples by ſo vile a Plebian.

From the Church the Cavalcata paſt to the Market place, where the Viceroy did again by ſound of Trumpet confirm the Priviledges granted by *Charles* V. together with the Capitulations: He was receav'd with extreme exultances of joy by all the peeple, who loudly cried out, *Viva il Re*, *Viva il Duca d' Arcos*; Let the King live, live the Duke of *Arcos*; whereunto others added: Let *Filomarino* live, the restorer of his Countrys peace: They gave alſo thanks to the moſt holy Mother of *Carmine*, and ſo they returned into the Caſtle very joyfull, and afterwards every one unto his own home.

The ſhops were ſuddenly open'd, the Spaniſh Souldiers took their arms again, and the diſperſed gards up and down return'd to their former poſts, but that in the caſtle was redoubled with Walloons, and every one did with exact reverence ſubmit unto the Viceroy, to whoſe prudence, patience, and dexterouſneſſe, joyn'd with the vigilance and indefatigable aſſiſtance of the moſt reverend Archbiſhop, the preſervation of that City may be attributed: For, if his Reverence had not ſtrongly and Induſtriouſly interpos'd in the buſineſs, the whole City had been like to have been deſtroy'd with fire and ſword, as it will appear by a copy of the following Letter, written by a Napolitan Cavalier, one of the prudentſt Patriots of the whole Town, ſent to a Gentleman a friend of his, reſident at Rome, wherein alſo there is a relation made, how *San Gennaro*, the Protector and Patron of Naples, did appear, which did prognoſticate peace, tranquility and happineſs to the Napolitan peeple: the tenor of which Letter was as followeth.

Deare Sir,

THis morning I was to do my obſervance to the Lord Cardinal the Archbiſhop Filomarino, *and I have reverenced him as much as poſſibly I could, as Liberator of his Country, who after he had done me ſundry favours, told me, that yeſternight the popular tumult ceas'd, conducting with himſelf* Tomas Anello *the Captain Generall of the peeple, and all Capitulations were ſubſcrib'd and ſworn unto, whereof I will ſend you a Copy by the next. This quietneſſe was miraculous in a manner, for the many circumſtances that attended it, whereof you ſhall have diſtinct advice; that which I can ſay now unto you, is, that from the mouth of the Lord Cardinal himſelf, the glorious* San Genaro

was

was ſeen over the great Church of Carmine, with a ſword in his hand; and there were many perſons examin'd upon Oaths about this Viſion. His Reverence alſo ſaw as he went to the Church of Carmine a moſt bright Star, which gave him undoubted hopes of peace and quietneſſe, which God hath pleas'd to reſtore to this place by his interceſſion, for he kept all the will of the ſayed Maſaniello *in his fiſt, as it were, inſomuch that he did few things but what his Reverence pleas'd and commanded; and he was ſo prudent, as not to propoſe any thing but what was fit to be obtain'd for the univerſal good. In ſum, he hath given unto his Catholic Majeſty our Soveraign Lord, the Kingdom, and hath ſo confirm'd it, that for the future there is no fear of any combuſtions; and this peeple is ſo well contented with the aboliſhments of the Gabells, that they will be able to defend themſelfs againſt all the World. The ſaid Lord Biſhop may be ſaid to have given life to all the Nobility, becauſe the enraged peeple wold have taken away their lifes, he hath given quietneſſe and ſuſtenance to the poor, becauſe Bread is made here at thirty ſeven Ounces, and all other things are in mighty great abundance, and very cheap: To conclude Sir, a new heaven and a new earth appears here, and it evidently appears that the Lord wold have it ſo.*

Your moſt devoted, and moſt obliged Servitor,

Aſtorgio Agneſe.

In conformity, and by vertue of the peace aforeſaid, many Nobles and Cavaliers were ſeen to paſs ev'ry day along the ſtreets to the caſtle in their Coaches, ſhewing themſelfs unto the peeple, from whoſe ſight they had kept

themſelfs in hugger mugger before. The Ladies alſo went up and down with their fardingalls, which formerly they durſt not do, by reaſon of *Maſaniello's* order to the contrary, yet they moderated their expences, and train, ſpecially thoſe who were us'd to gain by the *Gabells*.

The ſame time that *Maſaniello* was ſlain, there happen'd two accidents, the firſt was, that the head and foot of *Don Peppo Caraffa* remaining ſtill expos'd to public view in an iron grate, upon the gate of *San Gennaro*, with an Inſcription, This is the head of *Don Peppo Caraffa di Mataloni*, Traytor to his Country, and of the moſt faithful peeple of Naples, which was don by the command of *Maſaniello*, as was ſaid before in the ſucceſſes of the fourth day. There was ſcarce news had of the death of *Maſaniello*, but that in that confuſion of peeple four Gentlemen adventur'd, being kin to the family of the *Mataloni*, to go boldly to the ſa'd gate, and in a commanding way, though there were 1000. Souldiers thereabout, they got a ladder, and climing up, they broke the iron grate with the Inſcription, and took out the head, which they carried in a fair ſilver baſon, cover'd with a ſilk towell, and brought it to the next Pariſh Church, called *San John de Porta* delivering it to the Curat of that *Church*, *John Baptiſta Julina*, and cauſed it afterwards to be put in a leaden box, and that an authentick Inſtrument ſhold be made *ad futuram rei memoriam*, by a public Apoſtolical Notary authoriz'd by the Court of Rome, call'd *Don Maria de Juliis:* within the ſaid Church there were for eye-witneſſes, *Eraſmo Maſtello*, *Gennaro di Pece*, *Gio. Baptiſta Piccirillo:* The four gentlemen who did this hardy act, were *Girolamo Landara*, brother to the Duke of *Marzano*, and Cavaliers *Gaſtani* ſons to *Carrafeſca* mother, *Don Scipion*, *Pietro Antonio*

Antonio Raſtaldi, Gio Baptiſta d' Afflitto, whoſe names are inſerted in the ſaid Inſtrument to perpetuity.

The ſecond accident was, that *Maſaniello,* a little before his death began to feel the pulſes of the richeſt men up and down the city, demanding of them many thouſands of crowns, becauſe he purpos'd, as he gave out, to make five millions of gold for the King, which he had promis'd to his Excellency already by way of Donative, which millions were effectually to be made up out of the moneys found in the burnt houſes, and contribution of Cape Merchants and Citizens of Naples, which he had effected within a few dayes had he not died: therefore 'twas queſtion'd whether his death tended more to the ſervice or diſſervice of Spain.

Amongſt other wealthy Merchants he had ſent to one *Gaſper Roomer,* a moſt rich Flemin, who to prevent the firing of his houſe, ſent twelve thouſand crowns unto *Maſaniello,* and ſo retir'd to a very fair houſe four miles out of the city, a place call'd *la Barra,* carring with him all his beſt moveable and goods he had in Naples. To this Merchant he ſent *Savino Converſo* of the Carmine, a great confident of his, the ſame Tueſday, the day that he was ſlain, with an order of his in writting, at ſight whereof he was to conſign unto him 5000. Zechins for the ſervice of his Catholick Majeſty, ſince that he had grown ſo rich out of good bargains, he had from the Viceroys from time to time; *Roomer* could not tell how to avoid the complying with his deſire, and obey them; ſo he deliver'd ſo much gold in ready money to the meſſenger, who leaving a receit behind him, and returning to Naples, he underſtood as he paſs'd by a little Church hard by the Carmine, of what happen'd to *Maſaniello:* ſo he imbark'd himſelf in a Felluca, and went away with the

moneys to Rome; thereupon the Merchant ſent ſpies up and down to find him out: at laſt by the help of thoſe of his Order, for he was a Frier, he had notice where he was, and ſo recover'd much of his money.

That Tueſday in the evening, was brought to Naples the brother of the ſaid *Maſaniello*, and committed priſoner to the Caſtle, together with his mother, and as they paſs'd all cryed out, Room, room for the Lady Ducheſs of *Sarda*. With the brother of *Maſaniello* were brought four heads of his companions, who wold not yield themſelfs, but make reſiſtance with muſquet ſhot, & nine were taken alive, the reſt were mortally wounded, or put to flight.

In this manner ended the life and Empire of *Maſaniello*, having foretold it himſelf the ninth of July, the week before, being the third day of the Revolution, when going up the Market-place, he told the peeple, that what he did was for the public benefit of the city, and he knew well, that when he had finiſh'd the work, he *ſhold be ſlain and dragg'd up and down the ſtreets of Naples*, yet he deſir'd the peeple ſhold remember him; and they anſwer'd, We will all die with thee: And ſo it happen'd right, for having confirm'd the intereſts of the city upon Saturday, and caus'd their priviledges and the confirmation of them, to be ſubſcrib'd and ſworn unto by the Viceroy, and all the Councels, he was the third day after aſſaſſinated and haled up and down the ſtreets; his head was thrown into a ditch called the Corn-ditch, hard by the houſe of *Ardizzo*, and his body caſt into another ditch between the gates of *Nolana* and *Capoana*.

THE

THE

MANIFESTO

Of the moſt

Faithfull Peeple of Naples.

THe moſt faithful peeple of this City and Kingdome of Naples, ſaith, declares, makes known, and manifeſts to all peeple of what dignity, ſtate, degree, or condition ſoever they be in Chriſtian Religion, that this moſt faithful peeple having profeſs'd, and profeſsing ſtill true fidelity to the Catholick Majeſty of their King, and finding themſelves laden with divers exceſsive burthens of heavy Impoſitions and Gabels, equalling almoſt the prizes of the commodities themſelves, and there being no ceſſation of new ones every year by the Miniſteſters of the ſaid Catholick Majeſty, the greateſt

eſt part whereof were impoſed by the voices of the Nobility and Gentry, and with voices of penal mandates and impriſonments; having alſo within theſe few years of War, (which his Catholic Majeſty hath had) levied from them one hundred millions, whereby this moſt faithfull peeple was, and is reduced to an extreme neceſsity, that the greater part of them were ready to famiſh, and the Fathers, Mothers, and Husbands, were conſtrained at very low rates to expoſe the moſt dear treaſure of honeſty and chaſtity of of living, by reaſon of thoſe hard and violent exactions of the ſaid Gabels, for which peeple of all ſexes were caſt into priſon, executed, and forced to pay under pain of exceſsive puniſhments; there being promiſed on the contrary to the Nobility, and powerfull perſons, an exemption from the ſaid Gabels and Impoſitions, whereby many of them became extremely rich, by renting and farming the ſaid Impoſitions: The ſaid Nobles and royall Miniſters and Officers being permitted further

to

to offend the persons, and possesse the goods of the said peeple, insomuch that a company of poor and little children, to whom these pressures were revealed, with weak canes and sticks did appear before the most excellent the D. of Arcos Viceroy of the Kingdom and City, upon the 6. of July of this present year 1647. for to have the peeple eased of the said onerous exactions, with whom this most faithful peeple concurred with Arms in hand for the defence of their Priviledges, and were permitted without incurring any punishment to resist those that were the Authors of these burthens and damages: And his Excellency the Viceroy having taken notice hereof, together with the Collateral and Councel of State and War, was pleased to abolish the said Gabels and Impositions of the City and Kingdom, and also in remuneration of the perfect and lively fidelity of this peeple, demonstrated so often by their acclamations, Let the King of Spain live, as also by their actions, affixing the Effigies

of

of their ſaid King in all the principal parts of the City, whereby their Priviledges were confirm'd, and promis'd to be alſo confirm'd within the ſpace of three moneths by his Catholic Majeſty, giving leave in the interim to this faithfull peeple to keep their arms ſtill afoot; and all this being ſolemnly ſworn unto by publike ſtipulation in the great Cathedral Church of Naples; and in the preſence of the moſt Eminent her Archbiſhop Filomarino: And this being concluded, and agreed upon, it was treated by ſom of the Royal Miniſters, and other male-contented perſons for their own private and particular intereſts, to make it appear that this was don againſt the will of this moſt faithfull peeple: And whereas when they wold have repreſented all this to his Excellence the Viceroy in the royall Palace, they were ſuddenly aſſaulted by Musket ſhot and Archibuzes from the Kings Soldiers; thereupon they were conſtrained to take Arms again for the dedefence of this moſt faithfull peeple, the 21. of Auguſt laſt paſt, but alwayes with theſe cries,

let

let the King of Spain live ; *with other demonſtrations of love and Loyalty towards his Majeſty. Whereupon his ſayed Excellency granted new graces and priviledges, remedying alſo thoſe things, which were the cauſes of grievance to this moſt faithfull peeple, and ſo reduc'd again this City to peace and univerſal tranquillity, by the mediation of their moſt reverend Archbiſhop aforeſaid, who went up and down this City on horſeback, aſſuring this moſt faithfull peeple of the ſayed peace and quietneſſe, another ſolemn oath enſuing thereupon from the ſaid Viceroy, within the Church of* Santa Barbara, *which is in Caſtelnuovo, the ſeventh of September,* 1647. *Now expecting the confirmation of all the ſaid Graces and Priviledges from his Catholick Majeſty, on the firſt of September, the report being going abroad ſuddenly, though doubtfull at firſt, that his Highneſſe* Don John of Auſtria, *his Majeſties Son, was to arrive at this Port, with a royal Army, this peeple did run with an univerſal applauſe,*

thirſting

thirſting to ſee ſo noble a perſonage, being of the bloud of her moſt beloved King, and when from day to day they hoped to ſee him, it was repreſented unto them that he wold not diſ-imbarque if this moſt faithfull peeple wold not lay down their Arms, which was ſuddenly done, although according to their priviledges they might have refuſed to have done it; inſomuch that upon Saturday in the morning the fifth of the ſame moneth, there appeared not one armed perſon throughout the whole City, but there was an univerſal quietneſs. And as they were greedy to ſee ſuch a Prince from whom they expected grace and favors, upon a ſudden about mid-day this City was occupied by the royal Souldiers by force of Arms, entring into many Monaſteries and Conſervatories, violating Virgins, and committing other exorbitant exceſſes; and at the ſame time the City was aſſaulted and battered with above 8000. Cannon-ſhot from the three Caſtles on every ſide, and by above forty Veſſels and Gallies

for

for many dayes and nights continually, and ſince that time to this, whereby ſo gentle and noble a City, the garden of Europe, was like to be made even to the ground, with all her moſt noble Edifices, Churches, Monaſteries of both ſexes, with other places of Piety, and her Inhabitants extinguiſh'd againſt all Piety and Religion: but the bleſſed Lord did not permit that ſuch cruel and fierce acts of his Catholick Majeſty's Miniſters ſhold have the effect of their deſires.

Wherefore this moſt faithful peeple hath been conſtrained to have recourſe to the natural remedy for their own preſervation, and having no hopes otherwiſe of quietneſs, or that the royal Miniſters wold perform what they promiſed ſo often; 'twas thought therefore neceſſary to fly firſt to the divine Majeſty, to the moſt glorious Virgin his Mother, and to the bleſſed San Gennaro, *and to all other the Saints, who are Protectors of this noble City and Kingdom; ſupplicating and invoking them to aſsiſt her*

in

in her juſt defence, praying alſo with intire zeal the holineſs of Chriſts Vicar, the ſacred Colledge, and the Prelates of the Church, the Majeſty of the Emperour, of other Kings and Republiques, of Princes, Dukes, Marqueſſes, Counts, Barons, with all other dignities and titles whatſoever, or degrees conſtituted, and every faithful Chriſtian, that as well by prayer, as all other means they can and ſhall know to be neceſſary, they wold pleaſe to afford their help and favour, for the protection of this moſt faith-peeple in their ſaid defence: and beſides the remuneration which they may expect from the goodneſs of God in an act of ſo much Juſtice and Piety, this moſt faithful peeple ſhall be ever bound to do the like or greater courteſies unto them according to their power in all occurrences.

In Naples Septemb.
17. 1647.

BRITISH MUSEUM 8 JU 92

FINIS.

THE SECOND PART OF MASSANIELLO,

His Body taken out of the Town-Ditch, and solemnly buried, with Epitaphs upon him.

A Continuation of the Tumult;
The D. of *Guise* made *Generalissimo*;
Taken Prisoner by young
Don JOHN *of Austria.*
The end of the Commotions.

By *J. H.* Esquire.

Truth *never look'd so like a* Lie
As in this modern *Historie.*

LONDON,
Printed by *J. M.* for *A. Roper*, and *T. Dring*, and are to be sold by *Richard Lownds* at the White Lion in S. *Paul's* Church-yard. 1663.



To the Right Worſhipful

The Governour, The Deputy, and the reſt of the Worthy COMPANY OF *LEVANT-MERCHANTS.*

GENTLEMEN,

THere are none ſo capable to judge of the truth of this *Napolitan* Story as your ſelves, who have ſo frequent Intelligence from that Countrey where it was acted; Therefore, I preſume, no man will queſtion my judgment for making this Dedication.

Moreover, I had ſome particular engagements that induc'd me thereunto, in regard of thoſe helps which I received from ſome Worthy Members of that *Society*, who favour'd me with the ſight of divers of their *Letters* from time to time, and furniſh'd me with

other *advantages* towards the compiling of this *Piece*.

The Part you formerly had attended the *Fiſherman* to his *Greatneſs*, and this accompanies him to his *Grave*. That blind inſtable *Thing* which we call *Fortune* never ſhew'd Her ſelf more like Her ſelf then She did in the handling of this man, whom in a very few days She rais'd to ſuch a prodigious altitude that the Great *Turk* was not more terrible in *Conſtantinople*, then he was in *Naples*. But afterwards, like a Statue of ſome courſe Stone, ſet up upon a high Marble pedeſtal or frame, ſhe ſuffered him to fall down and daſh himſelf to pieces.

This ſecond Part is nothing inferiour to the firſt in ſtrangeneſs; and he who with a ſerious well-weigh'd judgment will meditate on the paſſages thereof, will confeſs that *Realities* never appeared more like *Romances* then in this Story: For it will tell you of above a hundred ſeveral Fights and Skirmiſhes that happen'd in *Naples* within the compaſs of about two Months time; how every Street was made Frontier one to another, and diſputed by inches; how above fourſcore thouſand Cannon-bullets were ſhot from the three Caſtles, and twenty thouſand from the Town;

Town; A great number of ſtately Palaces, with invaluable rich Furniture, all turn'd to aſhes by the fury of the *Fire*, and of the *People*, who may be ſaid to be the more furious of the two. And indeed it cannot be denied but the people had ſome reaſon to be *incens'd*, in regard of thoſe multitude of *Gabels* that were impos'd upon every thing; which *Gabels* had flown ſo high, that they had got up to the tops of the very *Trees*, among all ſorts of Fruit; Inſomuch that one may well ſay, the *Napolitan Courſier* was almoſt *rid* quite off of his *legs*, and his *back* ſo *gall'd* that upon the leaſt *rubbing* he could not chooſe but *winch*, *kick* and *flounce*, which he did to ſome purpoſe, ſo that he had almoſt quite orethrown his *Rider*. Now, if the *Spaniard* had loſt *Naples*, you know better then I, what an infinite detriment it had been unto him, it being one of the faireſt *Flowers* in his *Garden*, one of the beſt *patches* upon his *Pilgrims coat*, as the *Frenchman* compares the *ſquandred Dominions* of *Spain*. For it is to be ſeen upon good account, how that this King and his Father have had above a hundred millions of crowns in meer Donatives from that Kingdom, beſides the ſtable Rents and Perquiſites of the Crown, which comes to near upon three mil-

ions *per annum.* Inſomuch that it had been more advantagious for *Spain* that *Maſſaniello* had not been kill'd ſo ſoon; for had he lived a few days longer he had taken a courſe to raiſe five millions for the King in compenſation of the *Gabels.*

So, deſiring again your gentle acceptance of this now-*compleated Story*, as a further evidence of my reſpects unto you, I reſt,

Sirs,

Your humble and ready Servitor,

JAM. HOWEL.

The

The Proeme.

IT *is well known to the world what a high pitch of* Power, *and vaſt latitude of* Dominion, *the Kingdom of* Spain *hath arriv'd unto in the compaſs of a few years : The firſt ſtep into this greatneſs was the Conjunction of* Caſtile *and* Arragon *by Marriage. The ſecond was the Diſcovery of the* Weſt-Indies, *which happen'd a little after. The third was an Alliance 'twixt the Houſes of* Auſtria *and* Burgundy, *whereby all* Belgium, *viz.* The ſeventeen Provinces of the Low-Countreys, *or the* Netherlands, *came to be united in a joynt Subjection to the Empeperour* Charles the Fifth, *who attempted to heighten thoſe Provinces to the Title of a Kingdom : but He, and his Son* Philip the Second, *after him, fail'd in the Deſign. The fourth ſtep was the Conqueſt of* Portugal *(though an Hereditary Title was pretended) whereby* Spain *came to be Miſtreſs of the* Eaſt-Indies, *and part of the* Antipodes, *with ſundry Iſlands in the* Atlantick *Sea, and divers ſtrong Maritim holds in* Barbary.

Now,

Now, ſince the time that Spain *came to this height by ſuch a marvellous Celerity (for all theſe Acceſſions happen'd in leſs then fifty years, partly by* Alliances, *partly by* Succeſſion *and* Inheritance, *partly by* Donation, *and partly by right of* Diſcovery *and* Conqueſt) *I ſay, ſince theſe huge Accumulations of* Titles *and* Territories, *both in the old and new world.*

1. *The firſt Countrey that roſe up and revolted from the King of* Spain *was* Holland *with her five conſiderate Provinces, which happen'd a little after the beginning of Queen* Elizabeths *Reign.*

2. *The ſecond was* Catalonia, *ſome twelve years ſince.*

3. *The third was the Kingdom of* Portugal, *which entirely fell off from him a little after, and ſetled it ſelf under another King in a very few dayes, in ſuch a quietneſs as if it had been twenty years a doing.*

4. *The laſt that banded againſt him were the Kingdoms of* Sicily *and* Naples, *which happen'd about four years ſince; but the fire of the firſt was quickly extinguiſht; yet the flames thereof flew ore the* Phare *of* Meſſina *into* Calabria, *and ſo to* Naples, *where they grew to ſuch a violence, that an utter revolt was intended.*

Touching the falling away of Holland, *which*

kept

kept *such a ſtirre in the world, the cauſes thereof may be comprehended in two words,* viz. Inquiſition *and* Impoſition, *the latter whereof conduc'd to wring the* Purſe, *the other the* Conſcience.

Catalonia *flew off in regard of the free Quarter which the Caſtilian Souldiers took, with other Inſolencies they committed in their march to imbark for* Italy.

The Portuguais *unyok'd himſelf, not ſo much for the extraordinary Taxes, but that the King of* Spain, *having ſo many irons in the fire, could not, or at leaſt neglected to protect him againſt the* Hollander *in* Braſile, *and elſewhere in the* Indies.

Now the cauſes of the Riſings of Naples *have much Analogy with all the former, for they proceeded from the multiplicity of* Gabels *that were laid upon every thing both for Back and Belly: Add hereunto the forced Services that were ſo frequently impos'd upon the Subjects to go to hazard their lives in other Countreys; And laſtly, the Rapine of the Viceroyes (with the* Gabelliers *or* Cuſtomers) *It being a kind of Proverb in* Italy *touching the Governour of* Milain, *the Viceroy of* Sicily, *and he of* Naples, *that the one* eats, *the other* gnaws, *and the third* devours.

Theſe

These Commotions came at last to such a violence that the whole Kingdom was upon the point of an utter defection, having introduc'd the French *for Protector, and trac'd the form of a Common-wealth: but the soft* Napolitan *was not, it seems, so constant to his ends as the* Hollander *or* Catalon, *and other tougher Nations. The ensuing History will satisfie the Reader with much exactness and fidelitie the whole Circumstance of the business, extracted out of Authentick Manuscripts, which Collection and Collation of Letters from divers Persons of Honour.*

J. H.

A HI-

A HISTORY Of the late REVOLUTIONS IN THE KINGDOM of *NAPLES*, And how ſuppreſſed and ended.

BEfore we fall upon the ſecond and third *Revolutions* that happened in the City and Kingdom of *Naples*, it is not amiſs, for the more regular proceeding in the ſeries of the Story, to make a ſuccinct recapitulation of what ſucceeded in the firſt tumult, wherein ſome ſignal paſſages ſhall be imparted, which were omitted in the former Narration, for want of better Intelligence.

The *Gabel* of *Fruit*, and the Act confirmed, newly impos'd upon the moſt faithful people of *Naples*, was inſupportable; to which purpoſe the Viceroy made the Lords of the Cuſtoms to Convene divers times hereabouts; and it was at laſt determined, that it ſhould be utterly aboliſhed; and that the ſaid Lords ſhould find ſome

ſome means where another Impoſition might be laid for ſatisfaction of thoſe moneys which the Royal Court had rais'd upon the credit of the foreſaid *Gabel*. The people were alſo mightily diſcontented for other Taxes which were laid upon every edible thing; for there was ſcarce any commodity ſcap'd, but the Impoſition did countervail well near the value of the thing; whereunto the moſt faithful people did conform a long time, as holding it neceſſary for the ſupport of the Catholick Monarchy, by ſtooping their heads to the pleaſure of him who Reigned over them, and preſerv'd them in peace.

The foreſaid Lords often met to take off the new *Gabel*; but for want of money, and for the calamities of the times, they knew not where to turn themſelves: Beſides, the people grew to be wonderful impatient; whereupon one day as they were exacting the ſaid *Gabel* in the Market-place, a ſhrewd claſh happened 'twixt the Farmers of the ſaid *Gabel* and the Fruiterers, to whom the Coſtermongers did cloſely ſtick; and the buſineſs being aggravated by multiplication of words, all reſpect was loſt unto the ſaid Farmers; inſomuch that the Toll-houſe was burnt to the ground, with all the Writings therein, by the fury of Boys, and others of the pooreſt ſort of people; among whom *Maſſaniello*, a poor bare-footed retailer of Fiſh, was chief. The Lord *Andrea Anaclerio*, the Elect of the people, interven'd to appeaſe the tumult; but finding the buſineſs too hot for him, he withdrew himſelf, and with much difficulty and danger ſcap'd away in a *Feluca*.

The rabble of the common people being further animated hereby, the boys went up and down with Canes in their hands to all places where the ſaid *Gabel* was

rais'd

rais'd, and burnt the houſes and goods of the Gabelleers, as alſo of the Farmers of all other kinde of Tolls.

A little after two Companies well armed, but all maſqued, paſs'd by *Jeſu-ſtreet*, and another Brigade of 300. foot, with above four thouſand Boyes. By the Market of Saint *Elino* two Companies more met, who broke through the Court of Guard which was before the Caſtle Court, hurling two of the Souldiers into the ditches thereabouts. Afterwards they ran towards the Palace, where they furiouſly entred: The Viceroy hereupon found himſelf in no ſmall danger, therefore throwing handfuls of Gold among them, and promiſing to take off *Gabels* they were aggriev'd at, he ſtole away with much ado to Saint *Franciſco*. Many of the Nobles endeavoured to pacifie the tumult, and, among others, the Prince of *Biſignano Carafa*, and the Prince of *Satriano* labour'd very hard herein, but it was in vain, ſo that they incurr'd ſome danger of their lives.

The rabble went afterwards to the Priſon of Saint *James*, and forcing it violently they releaſed all the Priſoners, whereof there were ſome in for their lives; and they burn'd to Cynders all the Writings and Leger books, as alſo all the goods of the Gaoler. They did the like in all other Priſons, excepting that of the *Vicaria*, in regard of the reverence they bore to the holy Church.

This made the Viceroy change his lodging and retire to *Caſtel novo* with all his Family. The Lord Viſitor General ſeeing theſe horrid tumults, open'd his priſons alſo, and let looſe all the priſoners, making thereby virtue of neceſſity, and ſo retired with all his Family to the Viceroy.

Here-

Hereupon the bread roſe to thirty two ounces upon a ſudden, which gave a general diſcontentment.

That night there was nothing but beating of Drums, as if ſome Enemy were in the Field, or the *Turk* upon the Coaſts ready to invade.

The Viceroy thought it expedient in policy to releaſe from priſon the Duke of *Matalone*, which was detained in *Caſtelnovo*; who mounting on horſeback rode up and down *Naples* well accompanied, asking the people with all mildneſs what they would have: they cried out, That they would have all the *Gabels* to be aboliſhed that were impoſed upon them ſince the time of *Charles* the Fifth, and that all the priviledges ſhould be renewed, & punctually obſerv'd, which were granted to the moſt faithful people of *Naples* by that Emperour. The Viceroy with all meekneſs ſaid it ſhould be done; therefore he ſuddenly caus'd a *Pragmatica* or *Proclamation* to be printed and publiſh'd to that purpoſe, with the advice of the *Collateral Councel*. Yet this would not ſatisfie, but they cried out that the Duke of *Mataluni* had couzen'd them; therefore they took him for one Hoſtage, and ſhut him up in the *Carmine* of *Naples*, whence he afterwards fled.

After dinner the Prior of *Rovella* procur'd another Proclamation to be ſtamp'd in Parchment, all in *Letters of Gold*, and carrying it about the *Streets* of *Naple* on horſeback ſaid, *That his Excellency the Viceroy had done them the grace, in his Catholick Majeſties Name, to take off all the Gabels*: Hereupon an infinite number of Boyes danc'd and leap'd up and down about the Priors horſe, crying out, *Let the King of* Spain *live, who hath aboliſh'd all Gabels*; and ſo went to the Market place: But this neither would give full ſatisfaction; but they went more violently

violently to work, running to the house of *Hieronymo Letitia*, where they hurl'd out all his goods at the windows, and burnt them in the midst of the *Street*, taking special care that nothing should be pilfer'd away, but that an entire sacrifice should be made thereof to *Vulcan*. Then they ran to *Felix Basil's* house, and us'd him with the same punctuality: Thence they steer'd their course to *Antonio d' Angelis*, and did the like; Thence they went to *Andrea Anaclerio's* Palace, who was the Peoples *Electi*; and though 'twas late, yet they us'd his house as they did the rest.

The next day the Viceroy commanded to be proclaim'd by sound of Trumpet, that all *Gabels* should be abolish'd that were impos'd ever since the time of *Charles* the fifth, which Trumpeters went up and down the places, as well within the City as towards the Sea side where the *Gabel* houses stood: Yet for all this they ran to the house whete the Magazine of Powder was, and took away what proportions they pleas'd: nor would this serve the turn, but they set fire to what remain'd, with the death of forty men; which made such a hideous noise, as if not only one City, but the whole world did tremble: Hereupon every one did put himself in Arms, and the women were as busie as any.

In the *Sellaria* they planted five pieces of Ordnance, six hundred Foot pass'd by *Magdanela* bridge, to be imbarked in some Gallies for the Kings service; but the rabble fell upon them, and took away their Arms for another use. The Nobility fail'd not ever and anon to court the Viceroy in behalf of the people, who now began to prohibit things to pass to his Palace. One would think now that he had been in *Cocagna* or Lubberland, for every thing entred into *Naples* without

paying the leaſt toll; nor could a Sergeant be ſcarce ſeen in the ſtreets, nor any Officer that had any thing to do with the Farmers of the *Gabel*.

The next morning the rabble went to the Lord *Antonio Mirabello*'s houſe, whom they took in bed, and he hardly ſcap'd away in his ſhirt; they preſently burnt all his movables, which made a rich bonefire; thence they went to Duke *Caviano*'s houſe, and uſed him alike, with many other fair Palaces,: Then they came to *Cæſar Librano*'s houſe, where ſcarce a pin ſcap'd the fury of the fire: In the ſame manner they came to the Duke of *Oſtuin*'s houſe, and to Dr. *Tavaglo*'s, where they did the like. They ſent to *Andrea Mazzola* for fifteen hundred Muskets, but denying he had any, they put fire to his houſe, and took out the ſaid Muskets: Every Houſe-keeper in *Naples* was commanded to put himſelf in Arms immediately, under pain of having his houſe burnt. There were ſome ſixty *Spaniards* in garriſon about the Tower of St. *Laurence*, but the rabble ran thither with two Cannons, where they diſarmed and thruſt out the *Spaniards*, and poſſeſs'd themſelves of all the ancient Records that were in thoſe Archives, ſo they plac'd preſidial Forces of their own there. Then they put fire to *Biaſio de Balſamo*'s houſe, whence they paſs'd to *Bartholomeo d' Auquino* of *Chaia*, and treated him as they did all the reſt; but they ſpared the houſe he had in *Pizzifalione*, which they turn'd to a fortreſs: *Jeronymo Nacarella* had his ſhare in this Tragedy, who had a ſumptuous new Palace made level with the ground: Then they flew to Baron *Valentiano*'s houſe, who was Farmer of the Corn; from him they paſſed to *Pietro Florio*, who was Caſh-keeper to the Royal *Dogana* or Cuſtom-houſe; and becauſe it

was

was fitting that at ſuch a holy day a Miniſter of the Chamber ſhould have ſome ſhare, they went to *Preſident Cenano*, to whom they did the like curteſie as they had done to others. It was admirable what a regular method they obſerved in their fiery executions; for they uſed firſt to take all the goods out into the Market place to be burnt, crying out *it was the blood of the people of* Naples, and 'twas death to embeazle the leaſt thing; inſomuch that one who had ſtoln but a peep of Sauſage was like to be hang'd by *Maſſaniello*; nor did they ſpare either gold, ſilver or jewels, but all was thrown into the flames, as alſo coaches and horſes were burnt alive, moſt rich Tapiſtries and Pictures; but they ſaved all books and pieces of Piety, which they ſent to ſeveral Churches; and in *Felix Baſils* houſe they burnt a huge proportion of bisket, which was ready to be ſent to the Gallies for the Kings ſervice.

The Viceroy ordered that ſome Companies of High-Dutch who were in Garriſon at *Pozzuolo* ſhould come to *Naples*, the rabble having notice hereof ran out of *Gratta*, and meeting them they diſarm'd them all, and brought them priſoners to the Market-place.

When they entred into Saint *Lorenzo*, they found there the picture of *Charles* the Fifth, which they carried round about *Naples* with twenty thouſand ſouls, who accompanied it, crying all along, *Viva il Ré di Spagna*, May the King of *Spain* live.

After this they went to *Cornelio Spinola's* Houſe, where it was expected they would have uſed the ſame Complement as they did to others; but he told them that he never had any thing to do with the *Gabels*, but he was there for the ſervice of *Genoa* only, thereupon they choſe him for *Graſſiero*, or ſuperintendent of the

Fleſh-Market, and left in his houſe the picture of *Charles* the Fifth. One may eaſily conjecture in what pickle the poor *Genoway* ſtood all the while.

They placed up and down the City five and twenty great Cannons in the moſt neceſſary Advenues; and the buſieſt man who was employed herein was *Joſeph Perrone* a notorious *Bandito*, whom they appointed to be Captain of the Guard in the great Market-place, who diſpenſed his commands with that reſervedneſs and punctuality that 'twas wonderful, but ſome underdealings of his being detected, he and his brother were hackt to pieces by the fury of the people, and their bodies for publick ſatisfaction and example, were dragg'd up and down the Streets, and hurl'd afterwards into the Common Ditch.

The Duke of *Mataluni*, for the ſafeguard of his houſe aſſembled his outlaws, and other deſperate perſons, but the people haivng notice thereof kill'd five of them, and took one, alive, the reſt ſav'd themſelves by flight: Thereupon the great Bell of *Lorenzo* rung out to give notice that every one ſhould be ready in Arms, which had not been done a hundred years before. *Maſſaniello* now grew higher in Command, yet he would not alter his habit, but went ſtill barefoot, and in Mariners habit; ſo that the common cry was, *Viva Dio, Ré de Spagna, & Maſſaniello*, Let God live, live the King of *Spain*, and *Maſſaniello*, and there was ſuch an opinion conceiv'd of him, that they thought him to be divinely inſpir'd, ſo that every nod of his went for an abſolute Command: This opinion was confirm'd by a ſtrange Paſſage, which was, That certain Banditos and Outlaws intending to murder the ſaid *Maſſaniello*, they diſcharg'd divers Muskets at him, but they did

no

no execution, which was held a notable miracle, eight of the ſaid Banditoes were ſlain, the reſt ſav'd themſelves in the Church of *Carmine*; The whole City was cut out into Trenches, and all Coaches were prohibited: The foremention'd *Joſeph Caratta*, brother to the Duke of *Mataluni*, who had retir'd into Saint *Maries* Church, and thence into the Monaſtery, the people beleaguered the Monaſtery; whereupon he thinking to flee under a diſguiſed habit, was betrayed, and his head chopp'd off, with three ſervants more, as enemies to the people; his brother the Duke, hereupon took a fair pair of heels, and fled towards *Rome*, as 'twas thought.

Maſſaniello began now to ſend out his Commands very magiſterially, and the penalty of his Commands were, *Sotto pena della vita, & incendio*, under pain of life and firing: he commanded that every Window ſhould have lights in them, which was punctually perform'd, which ſeem'd to embelliſh the City, and make the ſtreets as lightſome by night as by day.

Another peremptory Command of his came out, that all ſhould go *en cuerpo* without Clokes, which extended to Prieſts and Biſhops, who went up and down only in Caſſocks, Ladies and Gentlewomen were forbidden likewiſe to go abroad with wide-hoop'd Gowns or Kirtles, and the reaſon was, that they might carry no arms underneath. A report did fly, that the Duke of *Mataluni* had poiſon'd the waters of *Formali*, which ſerv'd the City, this made the reſt of the Nobles to be ſo ill look'd upon, that happy was he who could fly away firſt from the City. The women up and down did wonderfully encourage their husbands, and all traffique except Market-ſolks was quite down.

There came in the heat of this hurly-burly eight *Napolitan* Gallies, which were miſſing a long time; the Viceroy commanded they ſhould not enter into the Port, but that they ſhould ſtay 'twixt St *Vincents* Tower and the Key.

Thereupon by intervention of Cardinal *Filomarino*, who was Archbiſhop of *Naples*, and accounted the common Father of the City, an interview or parley was appointed t'wixt the Viceroy and *Maſſaniello*, who with much ado was perſwaded to ſhake off his Mariners ſlop, and put on a rich Sute of Cloth of Silver, to denote by that white Colour the innocence of the people. Being attended to the royal Caſtle by an infinity of the people, and he himſelf mounted upon a choice Courſer with naked ſword in hand; the Viceroy treated him with terms of extraordinary reſpect, being both for the ſatisfaction of the people, in an open Balcone. At that time there were many obſtreperous noiſes among the people below, and a great confuſion; but *Maſſaniello* lifting up onely his hand, all was huſh'd.

The Capitulations for peace t'wixt the Viceroy and *Maſſaniello* being read aloud, and confirm'd by the Viceroy, and the *Collateral Councel*, *Maſſaniello* ſaid, That by the wiſe deportment of his Excellency his Catholick Majeſty had gain'd the Kingdom of *Naples* more firmly then ever; for that maſs of people he ſaw, with millions more were bound to thank his Majeſty, and his Excellency, who will be ready to expoſe their lives to defend his Government here againſt the *French* or any other Enemy.

Oulio Genovino was the chiefeſt Counſellour of *Maſſaniello*, who in the Duke of *Oſſuna's* time was created

ted the peoples *Elect* in another great tumult;for which he had been ſent Priſoner to *Spain*, and thence baniſh'd to *Oran* in *Barbary*, whence he return'd, and turn'd Prieſt; a man moſt zealous for the common good and intereſt of the People, Doctor of the Civil Laws, and a ſhrew'd politick Perſon; this Man and *Maſſaniello*, clung together as nail and fleſh,for the time.

Maſſaniello ſent a *Regalo* of ſweet meats to the Viceroy, and to his Lady; who return'd a Preſent of Jewels to *Maſſaniello's* Wife, who afterwards did viſit her attir'd in Cloth of Gold. *Maſſaniello* commanded rhe Kings-Arms to be ſet up over all the Gates of *Naples*, and the Cities Arms underneath, with *P.* in the middle; and underſtanding there were many Bandito's lay ſculking in the Town, and fled to Sanctuaries, the fury of the people was ſuch that they pull'd them all out and kill'd them.

Franciſco Erpio was choſen by *Maſſaniello* to be the Peoples *Elect*, and by ſound of Trumpet he declared, That every one ſhould open his ſhop under pain of Rebellion; he cauſed alſo among divers others, an Abbot to be put to death, and two men beſides of an ill life, who had onely time given them to confeſs.

There was order given to erect to Erect a fair Palace in the great Market place for *Maſſaniello*, and much of the Materials had been brought thither to that purpoſe; there was a *Spaniard* impriſoned by the people, but *Maſſaniello* commanded him out, and ſent him to the Viceroy, who remanded him to *Maſſaniello*, who pardoned him.

All the Tribunals of Juſtice were ſhut up at this time, nor was any perſon obeyed but *Maſſaniello*, who commanded Gibbets to be ſet up in divers places of

the City, which ſtruck a great terrour into the hearts of all people.

The next day the Viceroy with the Royal Collateral Councel came in great pomp to the great Church, where Cardinal *Filomarino* was in his *Pontificalibus* at the high Altar, and *Maſſaniello* ſtanding with a naked Sword upon one of the ſteps, and his Brother behind him in Cloth of Silver alſo, the Viceroy tooke there a ſolemn Oath to perform the Capitulations in his Catholick Majeſties name, viz. *That all kind of* Gabel *that were impoſed upon the City of* Naples *ſince the Reign of the glorious Emperour* Charls *the Fifth ſhould be utterly aboliſhed, and never to be levied again: That his Excellency ſhould do his endeavour to procure a full ratification hereof from the Court of* Spain, *within the compaſs of two moneths, and that in the interim the moſt faithful People of* Naples *ſhould ſtand upon their Guard, and in Arms.*

Maſſaniello gave out, That he would provide five Millions very ſpeedily to ſend his Catholick Majeſty for this ſingular grace towards the ſupport of his Wars: He commanded all the houſhold-ſtuff of the Duke of *Mataluni* to be brought out to the publick ſtreet and burnt, and 'tis incredible what rich Furniture, what exquiſite Pictures, what coſtly Jewels, with abundance of Treaſure did endure the brunt of the fire; There was upon this above a hundred thouſand men enrolled to bear Arms, and all to be at the beck of *Maſſaniello*: Moreover, there was a Declaration publiſh'd by the Viceroy, wherein he diſclaim'd this Sollevation to be a Rebellion; and ſo paſſed a general Pardon.

Maſſaniello gave out, That what Courteſan ſoever deſired to marry, ſhe ſhould have fifty Duckets given her.

her. He went then among the Gallies, and made a poor Mechanick a Captain of one of them. He was feaſted in the Caſtle by the Viceroy, together with his Brother and his Wife; but the next day he committed ſome ridiculous Extravagancies, as leaping into the water to refreſh himſelf in his Clothes, ſo that ſome thought he had a fig given him in the Caſtle to intoxicate his brains; Others did impute it to want of repoſe and ſleep, for he was wonderfully watchful, intentive, and reſtleſs in his buſineſs. But he began now to loſe the wonted reſpect among the Souldiery and Citizens: Inſomuch that *Marco Vitale* his Secretary giving a Captain a cuff before the Caſtle, the Captain and others fell upon him and ſlew him.

Andrea Roma and *Ardizzone*, with others, all ventrous Blades, went the next day to the Church of *Carmine*, where they found *Maſſaniello* airing himſelf, they ſurpriz'd and diſpatch'd him, and cut off his head; 'Twas thought the people would have reſented it, but it proved clean contrary, for they followed the Coach wherein the head was carried to the Viceroy, with a great deal of applauſe and triumph: His body was drag'd up and down by the Boyes of the City. So fell the bold Fiſherman of *Naples*, who had reign'd as abſolutely as any Sovereign, the ſpace of eight days and eight hours; And one may ſay more abſolutely then any Kings uſe to do; for they are reſtrained by Laws; but *Maſſaniello* was beyond the bounds of any; For during this ſhort time, he cauſed to be killed by his own order two hundred and fifty perſons, and that ſuddenly, giving them onely time to confeſs, and to ſome he would give none. In fine, He was thought

to

to be more then a man, and that what he ordered was ordained by God himſelf.

After this Tragical Act, the Lord *Regent* of the *Vicaria*, with his wonted Guards, went with Trumpets before him about the Streets, and proclaimed, *That none under pain of Rebellion ſhould ſtirre*: He declared further, *That all Gabels were taken off*: to which purpoſe he carried the Inſtrument in his hand; therefore he commanded, *That none ſhould adhere to the complices of that late Raſcal, that Retailer of Fiſh, who diſturbed the tranquillity both of People and City*; So there was a great cry, *Viva il Ré di Spagna*, Let the King of *Spain* live. A little after, the Viceroy paſſed up and down the City in ſtately Equipage, which increaſed the cry, So that the noiſe then was, *Viva il Ré di Spagna, e Duca d' Arcos*, Let the King of *Spain*, and the Duke of *Arcos* live: And as the Viceroy went along, he aſſured the people every where of the Abolition of the *Gabels*, and further Conceſſion of Graces.

The next night after, there entred into the City at the Royal Port ſix hundred Horſe, with admirable ſecrecy, who went all to the Palace to ſerve the Viceroy upon occaſion, and the next Morning they betook themſelves to divers Ports.

That day the bread fell to be eleven Ounces lighter; whereupon the people mutined again, and fell a burning the Furnaces and goods of the Bakers. Then they went in multitudes of armed men to find out the body of *Maſſaniello*, which it ſeems was caſt into a Ditch; they took it out, waſhed it, and perfumed it, and carried it upon a Bier out of the gate of the *Holy ſpirit*; where they took down his Head, and ſewed it to the reſt of the Carkaſs, and ſo brought it in a very ſolemn order

order to the great Church of *Carmine* : The people went along, both men and women, crying out, Brothers and Sisters say a *Pater Noster*, and an *Ave Mary* for this our Countryman and fellow-Citizen ; his body being hoised up a great height, to be made more visible. So he who was cursed and dragged up and down the streets the day before, is the next day after bewailed, missed, prayed for, and buried in marvellous pomp : the white Boyes of *Loreto* went before him with above a thousand Priests with burning Torches in their hands, the Trumpets and Drums sounded the doleful march ; and as he lay in his Funeral bed, they put a Crown upon his Head, and a Scepter in his hand; so he had at his death those Ensigns, the jurisdiction whereof he usurped in his life. Many thousands of armed men accompanied his Herse, and women without number, raising up their heads and voices in high and dolorous accents, with *requiems* and *refrigeriums* to his soul. This Funeral pomp came out again from the great Church of the *Carmine*, and fetching a compass about all the five Precincts of *Naples*, they carried the body under the very Balcone of the Viceroy, where it stayed a while till they had fix'd a Standard, and hung Colours thereabouts. After all this the Bier was brought about two hours at night to the great Church again, where he was interr'd with much pity and honour ; the common people crying him up for a Saint already.

—*Quantum est in rebus inane !*

Thus *Massaniello* being raised up by popular Air, slain and scorn'd by the same people, honour'd and idolatriz'd after his death by the same persons, may be compared to a Ball tossed up and down by Fortune.

The

The voice went then, that a Chappel ſhould be built for him, and theſe enſuing Epitaphs were compos'd by the prime wits of *Naples*.

Lamento di *Maſſaniello* al popolo *Napolitano*.

ALtra paga ſperai, altra mercede,
Di Te patria crudel, populo ingrato,
Troncarti ill collo à chi t' há il capo alrato,
Fideliſſima ſci ſenra fede.

La peſca non laſciai, com' altri crede,
Nelle mie reti di qualunque ſtato
Peſcai la libertá, ne'l vil mercato
De commando piantai la Real ſede.

Di Re divenni Reo, in ra inſtante
Rimaſti in vita tu, io nel' Inferno,
Jo ſtraſcinato fù, Tu triomphante,
Pompa non fù, mâ vituperio Eterno.

L' eſſequie mie di general Forſante
Fù gloria infame, & honore vol' ſherno,
Coſi con queſto eſſempio Eterno,
Impari ogn uno da me par troppo audace,
Per altro non pugnar ſtarſene in pace.

Maſſa-

Maſſaniello's *Lamentation concerning the people of* Naples.

I Did expect from Thee a better Fate
Ingrateful *City*, *People* more ingrate,
Thou chop'ſt his *Neck*, who thy *Head* did unthral,
Faithful thou art, yet haſt no Faith at all.
I did not leave my *Fiſhing*, as ſome ſay,
But ſtill employ'd my *Nets* to *catch*, and *lay*
The *Gabels* on the ground: The Royal *Throne*
I brought into the *Market*, ev'ry ſtone
Can witneſs it; The Nobles I did quell,
Thou ſtill ſhalt live, but I muſt fry in hell.
While my drag'd body bleeds, ſo baſely ſlain,
Thou triumph'ſt in that Freedom I did gain.

Learn hence ye Mortals all,
Be not too raſh and bold
To fight for other Men,
Leſt you be bought and ſold.

Nobilium Tyrannide,
In uſitatis oppreſſionibus & angariis
In Regnum, Cives, & Exteros,
Præter Rerum & Naturæ ordinem
Violenter extortis,
Repreſſa:

Virgini

Virgini Dei Matri Carmeli
Die 7. Julii, 1647.
Gabbellis

Publicis, Facinorosis, secretis Patriæ
Hostibus,

Incensis, fugatis, profligatis,
sublatis.

Inconcussa fide servata,

Ferdinandi primi, & Frederici
Aragonensium Regum,

Caroli quinti Imperatoris Cæsaris
confirmatis, renovatis aureis
privilegiis.

Philippo Quarto Rege Catholico,
D. Rodcrico Pons de Leone Duce d' Arcos
Regis vicem gerente,

Thoma Anello de Amalfi invicti populi
Duce.

Pristina libertate redemptus
Fidelissimus populus Neopolitan.
Mausolæum

In reportatæ victoriæ memoriam
posteris excitamentum
posuit.

The

The Tyranny of the Nobles being repreſſed, who beyond the order of things, and rules of nature, did ſo violently extort unuſual taxes and ſervices from Kingdom, Citizens, and ſtrangers,

An unſhaken faith being kept to the Virgin the Mother of God, in the holy Church of *Carmine* the 7. of *July* 1647. The *Gabels* being aboliſhed, and the publick, facinorous and ſecret enemies of our Countrey, being burnt, baniſhed, ſubdued, and extinguiſhed,

The golden priviledges of *Ferdinand* the Firſt, and *Frederick* King of *Aragon*, and of *Charles* the Emperour being confirmed and renewed,

Philip the Fourth, being the Catholick King, and *Don Rodrigo Pons de Leon* Duke of *Arcos* being Viceroy, *Thomas Anello* of *Amalfi* being General, the moſt faithful people of *Naples* and publick liberty being redeemed,

This Monument was erect in memory of
the Victory obtained, and for an
encouragement to all
Poſterity.

Theſe

THeſe Commotions in *Naples*, being the Metropolitan great Town, did cauſe that almoſt the whole Kingdom did riſe. In *Bitonto* many houſes were likewiſe burnt; as alſo in divers others places, as ſhall be related hereafter. In the ancient City of *Nocera* the Palace of the Duke himſelf did not ſcape the fury of the flames, but was made even to the ground, with all the coſtly movables, as alſo the dwellings of all ſuch that adhered unto him; and if the Duke himſelf had not taken a fair pair of heels and fled to *Meſſina*, he might have expired his laſt in the Tumult.

In *Naples* the Count *Coſino* laboured to have a publick Inſcription ſet up in the Market-place, which ſhould mention the abolition of all Taxes that were granted by the Viceroy, and the people were mighty eager to have it erected.

The Counſellour *Moſchetola* perſiſting by his Agents to exact the Gabel in *Meleto Caſale* of *Averſa*, upon Corn which he had rented, the people of that Town being tranſported with fury, came to *Naples*, and colleagueing with that people, they ran about dinner time to the Market-place, where the ſaid *Moſchetola* had a houſe, and gave him ſuch a hot Alarm, that like a Cat he was forced to flee over the tops of the houſes to ſave himſelf. The women were permitted to go out of the ſaid houſe, and afterwards they took out all the houſhold-ſtuff, and carrying it to the open ſtreet in a kind of ſolemnity, all was burnt to aſhes; beſides rich Tapiſtry, and exquiſite Pictures, there were two cupboards of ſilver Veſſels, and a great Library of Books

expoſed

expoſed to the fury of the fire; all which was computed to the value of thirty thouſand Crowns, all which was reduced to Cinders. They directed their courſe after to *Alonſo d' Angelis* houſe, a great Officer of the Kings *Dogana* or Cuſtom-houſe, and would have ſerved him with the ſame ſauce; but the Viceroy interpoſed his authority, or *requeſt* rather, ſo earneſtly that he prevailed.

In the Market-place the day following there happened a huge tumult concerning the publick Inſcription to be ſet up concerning thoſe Capitulations which the Viceroy had ſigned and ſealed in behalf of the moſt faithful people, which being delayed, the rabble flew to *Cavallero Coſino's* Palace, a moſt famous Limner, who had the charge of doing the thing; but he finding himſelf in imminent danger of his life, fled away, and his Houſe with many rare Pieces had felt *Vulcans* fury, had not the Viceroy cauſed the King of *Spains* Picture to be hung up before the Gate in a high Balcone, which preſerved the Houſe.

They of the Market-place ran and burnt all the Play-houſes up and down the City, as alſo that which was near the Caſtle ditch, and they chop'd off the head of a lame *Sicilian* who kept it. But the Viceroy having commanded two of the ſaid Incendiaries to be impriſoned, they were by his order both ſtrangled that night, and the next morning their Bodies were hanged up before the Caſtle, which put a period to all burnings for the time. A Jeſuite was alſo beheaded, but he was unſacred and degraded firſt of his function in the Church of *Sancta Barbara*; he was ſuſpected to have come from *Sicily* to trace ſome machinations againſt the Crown of *Spain*, his name was *Regnicolo*, and he hath a

Brother who is a Baron in *Abruzzo*.

There was a notable thing discovered about this time in the City of *Naples*, which was this; One *Francisco Severino* a publick Notary, had a Sister who had been a Widow seventeen years before; he was to pay her six hundred Duckets towards her Dowry; but he had immured her and a little daughter of hers betwixt four walls in a dark cave, where he fed them with Bread and Water, with some few Fruits and Roots, as Radishes, Cucumbers, and other such stuff: This Widow had a Son in the custody of an Uncle all the while, who being grown up to mans estate came to the said Notary, and loudly demanded his Mothers goods, thinking she had been dead: The rumour of this business flew up and down among the people, who therefore rushing into the Notaries house, and searching up and down, the woman began to shriek out in the cave with her Daughter; so they broke down the wall, and entring into the cave they found there two Women like savages or furies, with long dishevel'd hair, in a strange posture; hereupon the Notary was clap'd up in Prison, and the Women carried to the Monastery of St. *Onuphrio*, where a great concourse of people came to see them; so the Notary had exemplary punishment.

The City of *Naples* went on to inroll more men for the Militia, which came to above the number of eighty thousand Foot, besides Horse; they changed the Guard every night, nor did they esteem any commands that came from the Castle; the Tribunals of Justice did cease sitting, and the commotion was held up as high as it was in *Massaniello*'s time, only there were not so many heads chop'd off, and houses burnt, yet there was no face of any government but only among the Souldiery.

One

One day which was a Feſtival, a great number of boys, half naked and painted with red, ſome on horſeback and others afoot, with Turbands on their heads, and habited like Turks, went up and down; in the midſt of them there was a triumphant Chariot, where there ſate one apparelled like a King, and ſitting in a Throne, with a half Moon upon his head; others were masked; others went with ſtrange Spectacles on their noſes, in ſuch a hideous manner, as if they had been ſo many Devils broke looſe out of Hell; before the Chariot there went a Troop of Horſe, whereof the hindermoſt carried a Scepter in his hand, habited like a Turk; and in this garb they paſſed before the Caſtle, and under the windows and muſtachos of the Viceroy.

In theſe commotions the Franciſcan Friers of St. *Lorenzo* thought to make their advantage in a long ſuit they had with the Capuchins of St. *Antonio de Padoua*; The Capuchins pretended that it belonged to them to carry the ſilver ſtatue that was in the Treaſury upon ſolemn days; but the Franciſcans alledged twas their right, in regard their Order was more ancient, and theirs but a branch of it, and that in the time of St: *Anthony* there was no ſuch thing as a Capuchin: beſides, he is buried in *Padoua*, and painted to the life in a Chappel that belongs to the conventual Franciſcans, who are of the ſame Order as they of St. *Lorenzo* in *Naples*: Upon a ſudden they went in Proceſſion, and carried the ſaid ſilver Statue of St. *Antonio* up and down the Streets of *Naples*, and the great Street of *Toledo*, accompanied by a maſs of people, with divers bands of Souldiers, and Drums beating before, as if ſome aſſault were to be given: The common people were for the

Franciſcans, but the Noble-men and Gentry were fo
the Capuchins; but the Franciſcans got the better, b
ing the more ancient: This Contracto had been broug
formerly before the Viceroy, but he referred it to *Ro*
where it depended. The ſaid Statue being replac
that night in the Treaſury, the next morning the pe
ple entred and took away the keys by force, and p
out the Chaplains who were appointed there by t
Nobility, and appointed others of their election.

The next day the Viceroy ſent a Galley to *Calabri*
which carried *John Baptiſta Montforte* Duke of *Laure*
who was expreſly employed by the ſaid Viceroy to a
peaſe the tumults in *Coſenza*, which were little infe
our to thoſe of *Naples*. The Lord *Don Carlo di Ca*
was clapped up in Priſon by the Souldiers of *Puſili*
together with his ſervants,& many hainous things we
to be laid to his charge. A Brigade of the people pa
ſing along the Caſtle ditch, the *Spaniſh* Souldiers p
themſelves upon their Guard, one of them diſchargi
his Musket, hit Doctor *Benedetto Guadagno* that ſto
in a window,who fell down dead in an inſtant; whe
upon the Viceroy cauſed the ſaid Souldier to be preſe
ly hanged after confeſſion, under the ſame Windo
although he alledged that he knew not the Musket h
been charged with a bullet.

The Students of *Naples* would have a ſhare alſo
theſe Revolutions, therefore they went all in a bo
and preſented a Petition to the Viceroy, the eff
whereof was, That they ſhould pay no more Fees
their Degrees then was uſed to be paid in the time
Charles the Emperour: The Viceroy gave them no
ſitive anſwer for the time, which they imputed to ſo
ill offices that the Prince of *Avellino* had done; the

pon they attempted at their return to burn his houſe, ut it was prevented by ſome means the Viceroy rought; and the next day he cauſed divers of he Students to be impriſoned, who were the chief ing-leaders.

The City ſtill reſolved to ſtand upon her Guard till he confirmation of the Articles concerning their Priileᵈges came from the Catholick Court, and they rm'd day and night accordingly; one of which Aricles was, *That ſuch arming ſhould not be tearmed a Rebellion in the interim.* The Viceroy was not idle, but he cauſed Bullets to be caſt, and other warlike things to be provided within the Caſtles. He ſent Councelour *Oraca* to *Leve* to appeaſe the Commotions which happened in the Country of *Otranto*, with Commiſſioners to divers other places in *Calabria*, as he had done the Duke of *Lauretto* to *Coſenza*, were the ſparkles of their Commotions flew from *Naples* in greater quantity, and did as much miſchief as any where elſe, therefore it is worth the labour to inſert here a particular reſtoᵈlation thereof.

A Compendium of the Sublevations and Turmoils which happen'd in the City, and among the People of Cosenza.

UPon Sunday-morning about the break of day, a Dispatch was expresly sent to the President of this Province from the Viceroy, wherein he ordered that a *Pragmatica* should be publish'd and proclaim'd through all the Territories and places thereof; the substance whereof was, *That his Excellency was ready to grant and pass unto that people all those Graces which they expected, as was done to the City and People of* Naples, *for prevention of that horrid effusion of blood, firings, and other confusions which might ensue.*

Yet for all this a multitude of common People gather'd together in Bands that very Sunday-morning, all armed with a full and furious purpose to repose the Insolence and Pride of the Nobility, who had reduced the common people to such a pass that they could hardly live by them. The Cape or chief Leader of which Popular Brigades was Captain *Joseph Gervatio*, who with his Ginet in hand caused himself to be called Captain-General, and was so accepted: it was concluded amongst them, That they should procure to live separately from the Nobles, and to be subordinate to no other but to the King himself, to his Vice-

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roy, or ſome principal Officers of Juſtice; This Aſſembly of the common people was ſo numerous and active all that Sunday that a *Gentleman* dared ſcarce ſtir out of his houſe, or hardly peep out at the Windows: The Bells rung out to give general Alarms; at laſt they formed a Petition to the Lord Preſident for a preſent Conceſſion of thoſe Indulgences and Graces which were granted the people of *Naples*, and with much ado for that night the Preſident did appeaſe them. But upon Munday-morning the Nobles rouz'd up their ſpirits, deſiring to know the cauſe of this hurly-burly, and what the people did deſire, and there ſhould be a courſe taken to ſatisfie them. Hereupon a choice number of the ſaid people being met at the Monaſtery of Saint *Franciſco di Paola*, the Lord Preſident, accompanied with the foreſaid *Antonio Gervaſio* the Cape of the people told them, That their pretention and intention was to live ſeparate from their Nobles, as alſo from the Sindiques and Regiments, as likewiſe from the payment of certain *Gabels*; And that every one of them ſhould pay for his own particular fire, it being not conſentaneous to reaſon, that the people who were alwais diſpoſed to make ready paiment, not only to the royal Court, but of all other inferior *Gabels*, and that the Nobles by their authority ſhould be exempt, in ſuch ſort that the burden fell ſtill upon the people which receiv'd more weight daily; at leaſt they payed doubly as much as the Nobles, as the *Jurat* can teſtifie, who was one year for the Nobles, & another year for the people.

To theſe Pretentions and Demands Doctor *Baracca* offer'd to give a ſatisfaction to the Nobles, and to make it appear that they were very juſt: So it was agreed on both ſides, that he ſhould have time to do it; In

the interim it was order'd, that all ſhould lay down their arms, which was done as it were in an inſtant, by the command of Captain *Antonio Gervatio*, untill a minute or ſcedule ſhould be made, declaring the manner how they deſired to live among the Nobles; ſo every one return'd to his own fire. While this was a doing, and all this was huſh'd for the preſent, certain *Albaneſes* being arm'd paſſed through the Market-place of *Coſenza*, who were clad like Country-Souldiers: Hereupon Captain *Gervatio* with a huge Confluence of people ran to the Lord Preſidents Palace, complaining and crying out, That it was no reaſon that the Nobles during the time of treaty, which tended to an amiable accord, ſhould make proviſion of Arms, calling in thoſe *Albaneſes*, ſpecially ſince the people had laid down their Arms in that interim, therefore they ſuſpected ſome falſe-play under-hand, whereupon they deſir'd that the Lord Preſident would do them the favor as go to *Pompeo Sambiate* who maintain'd thoſe *Albaneſes*, and inorder him to diſmiſs them; that all ſurmiſes and Clouds of Diffidence might vaniſh: Hereupon the Lord Preſident went accordingly; and treating with the ſaid *Pompeo* to diſcharge his Souldiers, He anſwered, That he could not do it by any means, nor ought he to do it, in regard that that armed Band was for his own Defence, and not to offend any other: The Lord Preſident replied, and rejoined, but he could not prevail.

Hereupon Captain *Gervatio* having notice what had paſs'd 'twixt the Preſident & *Seignior Pompeo*, he with a huge rabble of people well arm'd, having made proviſion of barrels of Pitch, Oil, Matches and Wood, went in a kind of fury to the Lord Preſident; telling him,

him, That ſince his Lordſhip could not thruſt out thoſe *Albaneſes*, they would do it themſelves; So departing thence like ſo many enraged Lions they went up and down with Drums, and Trumpets, diſcharging divers ſhots at *Sembiate's* windowes, and applying Pitch, Oil, Match and Wood to his Gate, where the fire began to crackle: Another Brigade of people ſet fire in another part of the Town to the houſes of *Scipio* and *Bartolo Sembiate*; Others to the houſe of *Angelo Matera*; Others to the houſe of *Ignatio Sembiate*, with other of the chiefeſt houſes; Inſomuch, that really the Town of *Coſenza* ſeem'd to be a *Mongibelo*, or Mountain of fire at that time, the like whereof was never ſeen before: All Obedience to Authority, all Pity and Piety was loſt: While they put fire to *Scipio Sembiate's* houſe, the poor Genrleman half naked ſtood upon the top of his houſe, and bullets flew about his Ears; at laſt he was reduced to that extremity, that he ſaid aloud, *I yield, kill me not in this manner without Confeſſion.* The people anſwered, If he yielded, they deſired not his life; ſo he came down from the Tiles of the Houſe, and put himſelf in a Chamber; in the interim ſome or other of his ſervants had diſcharged a Piſtol, at the report whereof the people furiouſly ruſhed into the Chamber where he was upon a Couch, and one of them, and he of the meaneſt ſort of Mechanicks, fell upon the perſon of the ſaid Lord *Scipio Sembiate*, and chopt off his head, and threw his body out at the window; ſo his head was fixed upon the top of a Lance, and carried up and down with this cry, *Mouia il mal Governo*, Let the ill Government die. Hereupon the women ran up and down with piteous ſhrieks and cries, having no ſenſe of Danger,

ger, Honour or Life, the Boyes ran up and down thorow the flames, that the face of things look'd as if the day of Judgment had been come. Others ſurrounding the head of *Scipio Sembiate*, they plac'd it at laſt upon the Bridge of the *Revocati*, ſo the people multiplied in numbers, and encreaſs'd in fury more and more till they came to the number of Ten thouſand armed perſons. The Nobles, ſome of them, hid themſelves in Grotzes and Caves ;others, in Churches, others in Monaſteries and Hoſpitals; others, would not forſake their Wives and Children, but would ſtand to the brunt of what ſhould happen: And it being now neer noon, Captain *Gervatio* came to the Town-hal with a great number of his men, whence he ſent a kind of command to the Lord Preſident, that he ſhould ſend a Trumpet for the *Fiſcal Proctor*, and ſend him unto him upon buſineſs that much concern'd the ſervice of his Majeſty. The world ſtood aſtoniſh'd at this peremptory Order, but it was preſently obey'd: ſo the Trumpet, together with the *Fiſcal Proctor* was ſent, who being come to the Town-houſe, Captain *Gervatio* order'd that the Trumpet ſhould go back; which being done, the Captain propos'd to the Fiſcal, *That for the ſpecial ſervice of his Catholick Majeſty, it was needful that a Tax ſhould be impos'd upon all the Nobles, and ſent to the Vice-roy for the neceſſities of war*: This took effect preſently, and a Tribunal was appointed to tax every one accordingly: They began with *An. Cavalcante*, who was aſſeſs'd 500. Crowns, which was proclaim'd by ſound of Trumpet, and the party ſent for, who with fear and reverence appear'd and obey'd preſently, aſſigning but ſo much time to provide then mony: ſo all the Nobles were ſummon'd in like manner by ſound of trumpet, and aſſeſs'd

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accordingly, and in caſe any refus'd, his houſe ſhould paſs the fire, which was done to ſome: So there was upon a ſudden a kinde of Exchequer or bank of money rais'd up in the City of *Coſenza*: ſome Gentlewomen came with their children to move compaſſion, & to have ſome abatement made in behalf of their Husbands; but neither the tears of the Mothers, nor the cries of the Infants, could prevail or ſoften the ſtony hearts of the people.

A little after *Bartolo Sembiate* was impriſon'd, who being penn'd up in a dark Grotza, with a ſon of the late murther'd *Scipio Sembiate* his brother, who being ready to ſtarve got out to get ſome bread, but he was repriz'd, and they were both thrown into the priſon of the *Audientia*, but in the way thither he ſwooned thrice for weakneſs, and former want of nouriſhment: A little after he was ſent for by a Trumpet before Captain *Gervaſio*, where he was inorder'd to pay 15*m* Crowns before 24. hours, otherwiſe, he muſt be contented to have his head taken off by his Souldiers. Any one may conjecture what a pitiful plight this Gentleman was reduc'd to; the throbs, tears and ſighs that came from his wife and children would have mollified an Adamant; but rather then to exchange life for death; he made a ſhift to take this money up by Exchange. Many dayes after the ſaid Captain *Antonio Gervatio* ſitting in the Tribunal, ſent out his Summons by ſound of Trumpet, and laid what Aſſeſsments he pleas'd upon all the Nobles and Gentry that dwelt in *Coſenza*, and all the places adjacent: and now we will proceed to the Territories of *Otranto*.

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A NARRATION OF The Tumults happened in the Territories of *Otranto*.

THe rumours of what paſſed in *Naples*, *Coſenza*, with other places, together with the flames of thoſe fires flew as far as the Countrey of *Otranto*; and though the people be thin in thoſe parts, yet the Commotions were very high and hot in the Town of *Leve*, and the circumjacent places, as alſo thorow all *Calabria*.

The Viceroy had writ to the Lord Preſident and Councel of *Leve*, to take off all kind of *Gabels*: The Preſident then was *Giacomo Arnolfini* who was abſent at that time, and the *Audienza* was very weak. *Giovanni Angelo* the Elect of the people, with divers others, went to the Camp-Maſter *Boccapianolo* to conſult with him: Who adviſed, that it were expedient to ſend back to his Excellency to know what kind of *Gabels* he underſtood ſhould be aboliſhed,; which was done accordingly: But the Preſident being return'd in the interim, together with the Tribunal, without conference with the Camp-maſter they ſent out order to

to take off all kind of *Gabels*; but this was done with ſuch a little Decorum, that it cauſed rather a kind of alteration then quietneſs in the baſer ſort of people; and gave occaſion to ill meaning men to put their malice in execution, which was done in an inſtant; for a crue of the common ſort went to three or four houſes of particular men, and did them much dammage; they ſack'd and burnt the houſe of the Duke of *Santo Donato* which ſtood in the ſaid Town of *Leve*; but matters were handled ſo, that they proceeded no further, only the houſes of two Doctours ſuffered, who they pretended did ſome ill Office towards an immunity from *Gabels*.

The Camp-maſter was inform'd, that there were ſome people coming from abroad to aſſiſt the Citizens of *Leve*, with intent to burn three houſes more; therefore, for prevention hereof, he arm'd ſome Troops of horſe: The houſes they aimed at were known afterwards to be the houſe of *Tauritano*, of *Franciſco Cimino* the Fiſcal, and of Auditor *Stephano Pagliva*; By the operations of the ſaid Camp-maſter theſe houſes were ſaved, yet ſome entered into the *Dogana*, and burnt whatſoever they found therein; They alſo elected a *Capo popolo*, who might govern all the Commonality.

The City of *Nardo*, with the Inhabitants, did riſe up, and bandy againſt their Patron, raiſing up Fortreſſes within the Wals, and renouncing all obedience unto him: He having timely notice hereof, came flying with a great number of Horſe and Foot, with all his kindred and allies, who were numerous in thoſe parts; and having begirt the City round, ſhe did

did moſt ſtoutly maintain her ſelf with Cannon and Musket; whereupon ſome were killed on the other ſide, and divers wounded, the number whereof could not be known; But at the ſame time Duke *Franciſco Burtato* was wounded, with one of the Family of *Serſale* whoſe name could not be known.

But the Lord *Titta Cicinello*, more fearleſs then the reſt, went on to batter the ſaid City in the beſt manner he could: The Siege laſted three dayes; at laſt arrived the Biſhop of *Leve*, with him of *Gallipoli*; and the Camp-maſter, who interpoſed ſo effectually, that they commanded and reconciled all matters betwixt the City of *Narda* and her Lord, in ſo much that they returned all to their former Obedience.

The firſt who entered the City was the Lord *Titta*: But if I ſhould recount what ſucceeded in other places, I ſhould never end; as thoſe murthers, and firings which happened in *Miſagine*, in *Oſtuni*, in the Territories of *Tolva* and in *Taranto*, more then any where elſe; In *Guttagia* they murthered twelve perſons in one morning.

In *Otranto* there happened new garboils, no leſſe New then Lamentable: For the Tumults of *Nardo* being quieted, the Count parted thence with his train every one to his own home. You muſt conſider that thoſe poor people are in a worſe Condition then others; for their ſyndique, and the chiefeſt of the Common people were beheaded, which ſtruck ſuch an aſtoniſhment into moſt of them that they all fled, and thoſe few who ſtayed behinde made account

count they remained but as ſilly ſheep for the ſlaughter, but the Duke returning had more compaſſion then was expected.

In *Leve* Councellour *Vrracea* was arrived there from *Naples*; the people had ſhrew'd Umbrages of fear that he came to no good purpoſe, but to Complement with them, and impoſe ſome new Gabel: Therefore he underſtanding that they had a Deſign upon him, he abſconded himſelf in the Camp-maſters Houſe: But they laid violent hands upon *Bocca-pianolla*, and cut off his Head, Hurling his Carkaſſe out of the Windows, and carried it about the Town in piece-meales.

They went about to ſeize upon *Cinino* the *Fiſcal* Advocate, who cunningly eſcaped into the Caſtle; but he could not preſerve his Houſe which was burnt to the Ground, with whatſoever was in it, and no Houſe could be better furniſhed; Nor did the Lord President himſelf eſcape ſome affronts from the common people, but they beleaguered him in the Caſtle of *Leve*, which was ſuccoured afterwards by the Valour of the Camp-maſter *Boccapianola*.

In the City of *Oſtuni* alſo there were perpetrated horrid murders, yea within Sanctuaries where *Jeronymo de Fina* Serjeant Major was knocked down, in the Land of *Grottaglia:* they ſlew the Baron *Baſta*; and in the Countrey of *Martina* there were many firings and ſlaughters committed, with other horrid things, that unleſs there were freſh ocular Witneſſes thereof, the Recital of them would ſound as Fables: I muſt adde hereunto that the people of

of *Leve* did put into the Hands of *Boccapianela*, all the Powder and Ammunition of the City; which perſon was much eſteemed, and held to be ſo affectionate to the People as no man more; But yeſterday they write that he was ſo hacked, and ill handled, that all wounded they brought him to the place where the ſaid Gunpowder was with the reſt of the Ammunition, and took all things from him but his Life, clapping him in cloſe Priſon, meerly upon ſurmiſes and fears.

In fine, the worſt things that humane imagination can conceive were acted in thoſe parts. And now 'tis high time for us to return to *Naples*, the ſource whence all theſe miſchiefs did flow.

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The ſecond Tumults happened in the City of Naples, *held to be hotter and higher then the former, which ſucceeded the* 7. *of* July.

THe 20. of *Auguſt*, the Lord Preſident *Fabricio Cenano*, intervening in a Cauſe before the *Collateral* Chamber, which concern'd the intereſt of the people; he was told by ſome of their Miniſters, That he was not a fit perſon to be ſeen in that Cauſe, in regard his Houſe had been burnt by them; and according to the *Pragmatica* lately ſtamp'd, he could not intermeddle with a cauſe of that Nature. *Cenano* anſwered, That it was too true, his Houſe had been burnt, yet not by the people, but by ſome malevolent and emulous ſpirits, as Seignior *Julio Genovino* could make *affidavit*: It happen'd that *Genovino* was there preſent, who roſe up and ſaid, 'twas true, whereof he was ready to make atteſtation: *Cenano* likewiſe produced divers Captains, who ſerv'd the people for Witneſſes, that his Houſe was not ſet on fire by order of the people, but by the malice of ſome particular enemies; therefore he humbly deſired his Catholick Majeſty, and his Excellence, that they ſhould receive due puniſhmẽt who were found to be the burners of his houſe. While this writing went about for ſubſcription, the peo-

ple began to be ſenſible of the wrong and prejudice that might redound unto them thereby, and of the conſequences that might grow further from hence: Therefore upon a ſudden they took up Arms again; and the rather becauſe in that *affidavit* they told a lye, becauſe when the people burnt any Houſe, they did it with that punctuality that none might embeazle the value of a pepper Corn, but that all ſhould be ſacrificed to the fire, as proceeding from the blood and radical moiſture of the poor; but moſt of *Cenano's* goods were preſerved. Hereupon there was twenty thouſand Foot preſently in Arms, before whom the Captains cried out, *Tradimento al popolo, un pater, un ave Maria, pregate dio ne doni victoria, Andiamo à morire per voj altri, ó vivere ó morire*: which was as much to ſay, *The people is betrayed, one Pater, and one Ave Maria, pray to God that he would be pleaſed to give us the Victory; let us go to die for you, to live or to die.* And 'twas wonderful to ſee how many young men went on ſo reſolutely, who making a halt upon *Sancta Lucia à Monte*, made themſelves Maſters of that Poſt, as an eminent place whence they might ſhoot at the Caſtle with advantage, and at the Viceroys Palace: Having planted their Standards there, and placed a Court of Guard for the defence thereof, they diſmiſs'd ſome Companies. Then they directed their courſe towards *Pirrifailione* for the Guard of the New-bridge: This place was guarded by ſix hundred Foot of a new Levy, who were well Intrenched; and not being able to repell the violence of theſe men, who advanced with ſuch a reſolution and fury, the Souldiers that were formerly, were forc'd to abandon the place and leave their Arms behind, which the people ſeiz'd on: As alſo

alſo upon the houſe of the Prince of *Aſcoli*, and the Camp-maſter General was ingaged therein: a Sergeant with thirty *Spaniards* were there for the guard of it, whereof about ten were killed, and the reſt ſaved themſelves into a grott. The people being entred therein did not touch any thing but the Arms that were hid there, without doing any detriment at all.

Afterward they went on to the Palace of the Princeſs of *Bucera*, and ſeiz'd upon all the Arms ſhe had, whereof they gave a receit: Then they marched towards the Palace of the Viceroy; but not being able to do any good there, in regard of the preparations he had made for defence, they directed their courſe to *Sancta Lucia* again, and thence to the *Dogana*, and took out the Arms they found there, which were a thouſand five hundred Archibuzes, and Piſtols, but touch'd not any thing elſe.

With three hundred foot they made themſelves Maſters of the Convent of Saint *Martin*, and entered on the grove's ſide; nor could any reſiſtance prevail, where afterwards they began to ſtir and interpoſe again; and all the ſtreet Captains being aſſembled at Saint *Auguſtin*, they deſired that the Viceroy would deliver them *Maſſaniello*'s brother, who was priſoner in *Caſtelnovo*, as alſo *Julio Genovino*, whom the people demanded to keep in their cuſtody, together with all thoſe Captains who had ſubſcribed in favour of Preſident *Genano*: The Archbiſhop by his ſingular addreſs, prudence and gravity, did labour ſo far that an accord was determined, whereupon the Bels rung out for joy, and a white Flag was hung up in *Caſtelnovo* by the Viceroy.

But when the Souldiers who were in Garriſon in *Caſtelnovo* ſaw a crue of people drawing towards the Palace, they gave a volly of ſhot to the people without bullet; but the people thinking that their Muskets were charg'd, they fell all with their Face on the ground; nor did the people go then on any hoſtile intent, but to congratulate. Yet as the Devil would have it, the report went that five hundred of the people were kill'd by them of the Palace: ſo the Accord was diſſolv'd, and the War grew hot again. From *Santa Lucia* they began to batter the Caſtle where the Viceroy kept his Court, diſcharging all their great Artillery, which did ſome hurt to the adjacent places; the Caſtle anſwered, and alſo the Caſtle of Saint *Elmo*; but the people being nothing at all daſtardiz'd herewith, but incited ſtill by the Women; the whole day was ſpent in ſhooting off the great Cannons on both ſides: The Houſe of *Don Diego Manciohe* was ſaluted by divers ſhots, but did not much hurt: *Porto* was offended by ſome of the Canons; whereupon they ſet up the Kings Picture in a high Balcone, but a Cannon bullet ſhot it through and through.

In the Evening they choſe for the Elect of the people, the Lord *Don Franciſco Turaldo* Prince of *Maſſa*, who mounting on horſeback, undertook the buſineſs, and diſpens'd his orders accordingly. The next morning the Caſtle of Saint *Elmo*, as alſo *Caſtelnovo* diſcharged four Cannon bullets apiece, then a ſuſpenſion of Arms was agreed upon, and a Treaty was reſum'd for an accord, but in vain: For there were ten Heads of ſlain *Spaniards* fix'd upon poles, and carried in triumph up and down the City.

The next day, the great Artillery that was planted upon

upon *Sancta Lucia*, did some hurt to *Castelnovo*; the same day they of *Porto* secur'd themselves with good Trenches rear'd up in the night time: but there was a strict watch laid, that nothing either for belly or back, any other thing, should be carried to the Castle where the Viceroy was.

The Camp-master General sent forth an Order that all the street-Captains, and other Captains of the Infantry, should meet at Saint *Augustin*, to treat and determine some capitulations for peace, which was done accordingly: And when they were agreed upon, they sent them to his Excellency by six Captains of Foot, accompanied by the Lord Bishop of *Salui*, Cardinal *Filomarini's* brother: But that morning there were discovered some Trenches cast up in the night at the *Hospitaletto*: there were others cast up in *Toledo* street; for both parties digg'd night and day notwithstanding the Treaty; besides that which remain'd of the Duke of *Ostuni's* moveables were committed to the mercy of the Fire, and his House was turn'd to a quarter; above his Palace they planted great Muskets, with other kind of Artilleries to batter the *Castelnovo*; the Son of the said Duke was kill'd at *Pizzifalione*; besides, they planted two great Cannons upon the Trenches of *Porto* to annoy *Castelnovo*.

When this rumor began, there were in the Castle the L. Prior of *Rocella*, the L. Prior of *Caracciioli*, *Don J. Baptista*, and the Duke of Saint *Petro*, whither they retir'd themselves during the broyl, with divers other personages of high rank, for their safety: some of them went forth one day, and the Camp-master-general clapp'd them up in prison, because they conceiv'd some jealousies of them, nor could they pump any thing out

of them in point of information; they ſurpriz'd alſo *Don John Lorio Sanfelice*, but they chop'd off his Head as a Preſident to the moſt faithful people.

The Preſident *Cenano* was ſhut up in priſon by the people of *Santa Lucia*, and they put him with his Confeſſor in a great chair, and carried them about the great ſtreets, and in the *Sellaria* they took off his Head, burning his clothes afterwards; They chop'd off the Head alſo of a Corporal of Sergeants called *Marchetollo*: The next day there was a Truce accorded; yet notwithſtanding both parties went on in entrenching and fortifying night and day. The Camp-Maſter-General being well informed of the innocency of ſome Royaliſts which were in priſon, joyned with ſome ſtreet-Captains he freed them, which buſineſs was deliberated in S. *Auguſtine*, who upon their enlargement took Oath to be faithful unto the City.

They took off the head alſo of the Corporal of the Sergeants of *Porto*, who ſaid that in thoſe places where they made their fortifications there ſhould be ſo many Gallowſes and Gibbets ſet up to hang thoſe who wrought in the ſaid fortifications; all which was proved by pregnant proof, and authentick witneſſes, and in three hours he was diſpatched. The ſcale of the Miniſter of Juſtice was found, but he did it upon a ſtone by reaſon of the fury of the people: There was order given that the Holy Sacrament ſhould be expoſed and ſet open in divers Churches, that it would pleaſe God to enlighten the hearts of the people to ſee the right; Beſides the Nuns with poor maidens amongſt them made ſolemn proceſſions, repeating the moſt holy *Roſario*. There was ſcarce a poſt or place without and within the City butw as intrench'd which made the world

world wonder where they could get ſo much Cannon.

A company of Prieſts appeared who went with their Sotunes raiſed up; at the head of them there marched a very Reverend Church-man upon a Ginet, with a gold Croſs in his hand; but this gave rather an occaſion of ſcandal and murmuring, nor was it well taken by the people.

They pillag'd all *Genovino*'s goods, who for many days before had withdrawn himſelf to the Caſtle; and if they could have laid hold on him they would have ſent him after Preſident *Cenano* to the other world.

The next day a Peace was publiſh'd, which made every one to dance for joy; yet the Viceroy thought it not ſafe to come out of *Caſtelnovo*.

After dinner the Lord Cardinal *Filomarino* went on horſe-back with the Prince of *Maſſa*, and Camp-Maſter-General, and rid up and down the ſtreets, all crying out, *Peace, Peace.*

Towards the evening there came out an Edict in divers Precincts of the City, wherein the Viceroy did thank the moſt faithful people of *Naples* for their good wills and inclination to peace. He ordered likewiſe, That none ſhould ſpeak of the Caſtle of S. *Elino*, which was fortified and furniſhed with all things neceſſary: Now, amongſt other places, he underſtood that the people intended to make a new motion that that Fortreſs ſhould be in their hands.

The next day they took the Goods of Preſident *Cenano*, which they had conſerv'd in a Convent of *Terreſian* Nuns, and brought them to the *Sellaria*; they brought thither alſo the Goods of *Giovamis S. Felice*, which all paſſed the flames. They gave out an Order alſo to take the Son of *Sanfelice*, *Don Lucio*; becauſe he

he had given out in a menacing manner, That he would make the people of *Naples* eat the very earth in lieu of bread. Now the ſaid *Don Lucio* was a great Corn-maſter in *Ayerſa*.

They of the people went to the Convent of the *Olivetuni* on Mount *Olivet*, where there was Abbot the brother of *Tonno de Angelis*, together with the Viſitor-General, they were both put in a Coach, and commanded to depart from *Naples*.

One among the people cried up and down the ſtreet *Guerra, Guerra*, War, War; but he was put to priſon by Order of the Prince of *Maſſa*, then he was ſhot to death, and his head carried up and down the City for a diſturber of the peace of the moſt faithful people of *Naples*.

The Monks of the Trinity made themſelves priſoners to the Popes Nuntio; and upon that Church door they faſtned an Edict that had paſſed, wherein ſhe was ſtil'd, *La Santiſſima Trinita de Spagnuoli*, *The moſt Holy Trinity of the Spaniards*; they cauſed that Edict to be cancell'd and torn in pieces: They a little after made priſoner *Cæſar Sanfelice*, for ſome words which drop'd from him which gave ſcandal.

The next day thoſe Capitulations of peace which were accorded 'twixt the Viceroy and the moſt faithful people came out, and were publiſhed in divers precincts of the City, whereupon they raz'd ſome of their Trenches. His Excellency form'd a new Company of three hundred Officers, all Italians, making a Captain over them, Captain *Biaſi di Foſco*, a perſon of high reſolution and merit.

The Viceroy ſent priſoner to *Spain Julio Genovino* upon a Galley, who was accuſed to be the firſt inciter

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of *Maſſaniello*, and the chiefeſt fomenter of all the tumults; Doctor *Luiſi Capaccio* at the inſtance of the moſt faithful people was appointed to be the Miniſter for confirming and ſwearing the foreſaid Articles of peace 'twixt his Excellency and the moſt faithful people; but the Viceroy was adviſed by the Collateral Councel, not to go forth in perſon out of the Caſtle to ſwear unto thoſe Articles, but that the Oath ſhould be adminiſtred to both parties within the Walls of *Caſtelnovo*.

The next day being Sunday, the City ſent to the Viceroy in behalf of the moſt faithful people, that the Articles ſhould be effectually ratified within the Arch-Biſhops Houſe; His Excellency returned an excuſe, that he was not well diſpoſed in his health, and alledged examples, beſides that in ſuch caſes all treaties were uſed to be confirmed within the Caſtle: Thereupon the Camp-Maſter General *Don Franciſco Turaldo* went thither, being accompanied with all the Officers of War, beginning with the *Alferez* or Lieutenants, to higher Degrees, together with the General of the Ordinance *Ottavio Marchiſe*, all on horſeback, and it was a very goodly ſight; the horſes were extraordinary, but the horſemen were not ſo good, being oppidane: and *Turaldo* himſelf being ſick of the Gout went in a Sedan. They all entred into the Caſtle in a ſolemn manner, where the Articles were all ſworn unto; and ſo they return'd into the City very well ſatisfied, ſpecially in outward appearance.

The next day they entred the Houſe of *Frauciſco de Lieto*, a principal Merchant, and of very high credit, an honeſt man and much honoured, where there was a pillar which the people took exceptions at, and would carry

carry it away; He ſaid that he had loſt upon the *Gabels* fifty thouſand Crowns, and he would ſpend fifty thouſand more, provided that the *Gabels* were regulated and ſetled; But they went to call in more people to plunder him, which he perceiving he ſtole away ſurreptitiouſly; Thereupon they impriſoned his Children, and took away a great quantity of Cloth and other Merchandizes of value; Thus when ſome thought the inſurrection had been ended, it began afreſh: they began to double their Guard again; but they freed the rich Merchant *di Lieto* for a ranſom.

In regard of the abſence of the Nobility who were retired to their Countrey-Houſes, and abandoned the City, trade began to decay extreamly, and the Artiſans went up and down the ſtreets like vagabonds having nothing to do. There came news from *Sicily*, that his Catholick Majeſty had confirm'd the capitulations of peace with the *Palermitans*, which cauſed much joy in the City, in regard they hoped that his Majeſty would ratifie their Articles alſo in as ample manner.

There came freſh information, that *Don John of Auſtria*, *Generaliſſimo* of the Seas, and natural Son to his Catholick Majeſty, was with a royal Fleet at *Sardinia*, he ſent to the Viceroy to provide ſome proviſions for the Gallies; but he returned anſwer, That there was little convenience to accommodate them there, but the Iſland which his Royal Highneſs was at, was more proper for to furniſh Bisket, and other neceſſaries: It was wonderful to ſee how dexterous the Citizens of *Naples*, were in handling their Arms, in their diſcipline of war, in their marches and watches, as if they had been bred ſouldiers all their lives.

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There were solemn processions made by all the religious houses within and without the City, for a benediction to come from Heaven upon the last agreement, and that God almighty would please to inspire the heart of the Catholick King, to confirm the capitulations for avoyding of more bloodshed, but it seems their solemnities took little effect, as shall appear hereafter. The great statue of silver was carried up and down with that of Saint *Germano* Protector of *Naples*; but after the end of the processions the said silver statue of Saint *James* was replac'd in the Arch-bishops Palace: There happened some stir the next day after, touching *Joseph Palumbo* Lieutenant of the people, who had the chief charge of the Magazines of Gun-powder; Notice was taken, and complaints made, that he suffered too great a proportion to go for the Castles, but that it should be reserved for the service of the most faithful people; therefore the said *Palumbo* was restrain'd to Saint *Lorenzo*; but being a popular man, and one known to be a good Patriot, and of a publick soul, and a prrson of integrity; there were four thousand of the best armed men joyn'd together, to vindicate and free the said *Palumbo*, and there was like to be a hot fray, and bloody business, had not the Prince of *Massa*, General to the City, with much ado and no less discretion appeased the tumult.

The third Tumult happened in the City of Naples *after the arrival of the Armada of his Catholick Majesty under the command of the* Sereniſſimo Don John *of* Auſtria.

THe firſt day of *Octobe*r, 1647. The Caſtle of Saint *Elmo* hung up the great Standard upon ſight of his Catholick Majeſties Royal Army, there entred afterward into the Port, five and fourty great Veſſels and as it was thought the Galleys of his Royal Highneſs *Don John of Auſtria*: A Rumour ran that they carried ſix thouſand freſh Foot, others ſaid they came but to three thouſand. All the Royal Caſtles ſaluted them, the Quay was throng'd with many thouſands of people to ſee the Fleet; It was then certainly known, that his Royal Highneſs was aboard the Galeones, thereupon it was ordered that Prince *Thraldo* with *Arqata* the Elect of the people, ſhould go to tender a Tribute of due Obſequies and Reverence to his Highneſs, and he with many evidences of affection receiv'd them, and gave audience, ſaying, that he was ready to do whatſoever they deſired or could imagine to have, having authority from his Majeſty to grant a Remiſ-

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ſion of all things, provided that the Arms ſhould be conſign'd to his Excellency, and put in the Caſtles. They carried him a plentiful preſent, two hundred Turky-Cocks, two hundred Capons, two hundred pair of pigeons, twelve Calves of *Surrento*, and abundance of choice Fruit upon twelve Felucas: he received all very joyfully, cauſing ſome pieces of Gold to be hurl'd into the Felucas among thoſe who carried the preſents. The ſame Evening the Viceroy ſent him a hundred Weathers, a hundred gammons of Bacon, with other commodities.

The next day his Highneſs ſignified his pleaſure, That he was deſirous to disimbarque and put foot on ſhore, but he deſir'd that firſt the City ſhould diſarm: Hereupon all the Captains of War, and all the Street-Captains aſſembled at S. *Auguſtin* to conclude upon that which his Highneſs demanded; but the common people of the Market and of *Lavinaro* forc'd into the ſaid Church, threatning death to all the Captains who were there met, who diſmiſs'd the Parliament for the time, and referr'd all to his Highneſs. The next day *Arpaia* the *Elect* of the people was inorder'd to go to his Highneſs, and deſire him that he would come aſhore but with a limited number, whereunto *Don John* gave no pleaſing ear: The next day a choice number of Captains went to attend his Highneſs, and to advertiſe him, that the people were willing to lay down their Arms, and put them up in their own houſes, not otherwiſe; this likewiſe gave little contentmentto his Highneſs.

The next day certain Spaniſh Souldiers came down from *Caſtlenovo* with a company of Reformadoes, and made themſelves maſters of *Cæſar Lubrano*'s houſe in th

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the *Hospitaletto*, where they disarm'd all those that stood for the people, who were but few, because they depended upon the contract of Peace, all the Trenches being destroy'd to that purpose round about the City: The Captain of that Post was a Glover, the Spanish Souldiers burnt the door of his house by an artificial fire, plunder'd him, as they did many other houses: All the three Castles began to play and discharge their great Guns, which struck a terrible affrightment into the women, but they did but little execution in regard of their distance, unless it was at *Porto*, which suffer'd much. The Captains of the people who were assembled in Saint *Augustin* and in *Toledo*-street went all into the Castles, as also some of the great Market, another Captain of *Porto*, of *Santa Maria*, with divers other: Then the gross squadron of Spaniards came down, and with much cautiousness got possession of many of the importunest Ports in and about the City, without the loss of one soul.

The people of *Toledo*-quarter remain'd much astonish'd being without Captain, *Alfarez*, or any other Officer, as much as a Serjeant or Corporal: The Spaniards seiz'd also upon *Porto*, but the people recover'd that again; for the people of the great Market came in great numbers, and revil'd them, calling them *Poltrons*, with other opprobrious language, which incited them to take Arms again.

The people thought they had all the justice of the world on their side, in regard, that according to the Capitulations with the Viceroy, they were to continue in Arms till the confirmation had come from *Spain*, which time was limited to three moneths; therefore the Prince *Turaldo* going to the great Market, the people

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le cryed out, *We are betrayed, we are all betrayed:* he Prince anſwer'd them with gentle language, and n ſubſtance; *Son con voy, per morir con voy, ſio hó fatto rrore la teſta lo paghi, má io Son ſtato Gabbato con voy:* am with you, to dye with you, if I have offended et my head pay for it, but I have been cheated as well s you. From that time forward the people would ot permit *Turaldo* to go out of their arms, either in- o the Caſtle, or aboard the Galeons. The Spaniards n the mean time ſtirr'd themſelves notably, and took nto their poſſeſſion the Poſt of *Porta Reale*, with that of *Porta Medina*; the three Caſtles ſtill played upon *Santa Lucia* and *Chaia*, whereupon they gave up their Arms into the hands of the Spaniards, and ſcarce any of the people peep'd out thereabouts.

That Night not only the three Caſtles, but the great Galeons which were in Port played upon the City, and one would think by the horrid noiſe they made, that a houſe could not ſtand, yet the damage was not very great; thereupon his Highneſs publiſhed a ſtrict and high Order, *That every one ſhould lay down his Arms upon pain of death*; which many did accordingly; conſidering with themſelves how they had three Caſtles, a Fleet of Galeons, and another of Gallies againſt them; the Spaniards alſo having rendred themſelves maſters of ſo many Poſts, and going on ſtill in their Fortifications, but ſpecially there being in the Port another *Don John* of *Auſtria*.

Yet they did not lay down their Arms or Spirits, but with a flying ſquadron of two thouſand foot they recover'd the Port of *Conſtantinople*, and the White port; they attempted to regain *Reale* and *Porta Melina*; but they fail'd in that enterprize, as God would have

have it: Therefore Prince *Turaldo* was of opinion, it was better to fall to entrenching again, for fear the *Spaniards* might gain more places and posts. This counsel was embrac'd; yet while they were busie to entrench, the flying squadron of two thousand foot did recover *le fosse del Grano*, and divers *Spaniards* fell there: for a great number of them coming to Saint *Sebastian* upon the upper ground, they let fly upon them shot as thick as hail, as also at Saint *Andrea*, insomuch that the *Spaniards* knew not which way to turn themselves to avoid those fiery Tempests. A Lieutenant General of his Majesties was on horse-back, with about fourty horse, and stood before the house of *Bernardo Turboli* upon a special piece of service; but he was so wounded that his bowels gushed out, and so was carried to *Spirito Santo*.

The Spaniards afterwards hurl'd themselves in *Catalana* street, but the women out of the Balcones and Windows pelted them with stones, whereupon the Spaniards put fire to three Shops, and sack'd divers Houses besides, the Women flying away at the back-sides. The Brigade of Reformado's advanc'd afterwards with many *Napolitan* Cavaliers in the Vanguard, and in the Rear a Company of Spaniards, with six Officers of War, *Don Gaspar de Salta*, *Hieronymo Arnadeo*, with others, united themselves in the street of *Porta*, as far as Saint *Stephano*, and the Spaniards as far as *Jesu Maria*; but they were repell'd by the people by a flying squadron remaining Masters of *Porta Medina* and *Porta Reale*.

The Day following the people rush'd into the Prison of the *Vicaria*, and burnt all the criminal Writings, setting at liberty fifteen hundred Felons, whom they

enroll'd for Souldiers, and fetch'd as many Arms as would ſerve their turn: Among thoſe priſoners there was one *Frenchman*, who had been in the *Candian* wars for the ſervice of the Signory of *Venice*: This *Frenchman* had been a Commander a long time, being a man of knowledge and courage, therefore they put him in the head of a Troop; So there was hot skirmiſhing both night and day in the City on both ſides, and the great Cannons played without intermiſſion, wherein there was much ſlaughter. Moſt of the Officers did confeſs, and took the Communion, carrying the Badge of the *Carmine*, hoping thereby the holy Virgin would protect them in the publick Service of their Countrey, and for disburdening themſelves from the inſupportable weight of Gabels. The Artillery which ſtood upon the Tower of *Carmine* did notable ſervice, and one Bullet was ſhot thence into the Royal Galeon, where *Don John* of *Auſtria* himſelf was: He therefore landed, and got into the Palace of the Viceroy in ſafety, he is a comely youth, about twenty years of age, and full of Vigor and Reſolution. His Sea-Commanders incited him moſt of all to begin the War, telling him, that half a dozen ſhots from the Galleons would ſo terrifie the people, that they would lay down their Arms, then the Sword-juſtice ſhould reſtrain them afterwards. Both parties had now as it were beleaguer'd one another; all *Toledo*-ſtreet as far as the Palace, the *Hoſpitaletto*, *Chaia*, together with *Santa Lucia*, were full of armed men, inſomuch that none could paſs to and fro, nor did any bread appear in the Shops, or fleſh in the Shambles, or fruit in the Market: There went ſuch a number from the City to *Pozzuolo*, that they have half famiſhed that place; thereupon the Viceroy propo-

ſed a Truce, but the people refuſed.

The *Spaniards* the next day rais'd up a great Trench about *Porta Reale*, together with a little Bulwark, which was done with that ſuddenneſs in the night time, that it could not be prevented; Coaches as well as Carts were employed to carry Materials up and down to fortifie: The *Walloons* who guarded *Porta Medina* rais'd alſo in an inſtant, as it were, a marvellous ſtrong Trench, which the people offering to reſiſt, they could not do it.

The people then occupied *San Sebaſtian*, they ruſh'd the *Zezza* or Exchequer, and ſeis'd upon all the ſilver violently into that was therein, with other treaſure; as alſo all the banks of Moneys for the ſervice of the Publick.

The Viceroy publiſh'd a Declaration, *That whoſoever would bring Corn or Meal into the Caſtle he ſhould be allow'd to ſell it at ſuch a rate for ready money.* At that time there came a Galley laden with Corn from *Averſa*; but the Galley-ſlaves killing the Captain made her run upon the ſands, and ſo the people took her with five Cannons. There began to be a mighty ſcarcity in the City, yet the fury of the war grew hotter and hotter; and the *Spaniards* began to ſet up double and treble Trenches, which the other did imitate: The great Bell of S. *Lorenzo* rung out to encourage them to Arms all night; every houſe almoſt had a kind of Trench about it, and ſome two, ſome three: There were great Cannons planted alſo in the ſtreet of *Cavaglioli*, which played upon the people inceſſantly near the Garden of *San Felice*.

The Viceroy put forth a Proclamation, *That whoſoever would come into any of the three Caſtles to ſerve their King*

King, his Catholick Majesty, should have an advance of pay, and be presently entertain'd: And that day 3 Brothers were detected to have a Design that way, but they were all put to death by the people who were heated more and more. There were divers Carts laden with dead bodies pass'd up and down the streets, to the number of fourty, this Morning; In the midst of the City the Picture of Death was set up near a red Flag; yet there went great numbers, that had neither houses nor shops to be plunder'd, to the Castles. There was a Design to make a Mine under Saint *Ursola*, and to blow it up with Gunpowder; but Prince *Turaldo*, in regard it was a Religious house, would not permit it, which made him to be somewhat suspected by the people; There were some houses near the Fathers of *Santa Maria* which were burnt to the ground, and all the Office-houses which belong'd to the said Fathers, were so in the like manner; besides divers other fair house near *San Suriano*, that it was a most pitiful spectacle to behold it.

There was a Design discover'd, that a Priest had on foot against the most faithful people who was of the Family of the *Giordani*, they presently chopp'd off his head, and cut others to pieces in great numbers who were of the Conjuration: The Nuns of the *Divine Love* were remov'd for fear of the *Spaniards* into another Monastery, call'd the Sacrament near *Francisco nuovo*. There came from *Nocera* to serve the most faithful people four hundred fresh men very well arm'd, which did much encourage the City, and the next day after they came, they perform'd a notable piece of service against the *Spaniards*, who were thought to begin to want powder; for there was a calculation

made that they had diſcharg' d from the three Caſtles, Galleons and Gallies, above thirty three thouſand Bullets already.

There was a Captain made ſhorter by the head, in regard the people had ſome jealouſies that he held correſpondence with the Viceroy, having divers barrels of powder in his lodging which he had not diſcover'd.

The next morning betimes the Spaniards played from Land and Sea with their great Cannons, ſo that it made the very earth to tremble; they threw balls of wild-fire alſo into the City, which did notable hurt, and made both women and children to cry out, and howl miſerably up and down the ſtreets: The great Bell of *San Lorenzo* rung out again; but that night the Capuchin Fryer who was brother to the Archbiſhop, and was accounted a very holy man, was permitted to go to the Caſtle to his Highneſs *Don John* of *Auſtria*, to whom he propos'd ſome terms of Accommodation; *Don John* directed him to the Viceroy but nothing could be obtain'd.

The Captain General of the people, the Prince of *Maſſa*, was ſuſpected to have intelligence with the Enemy, in regard of a Lukewarmneſs they found in him in the execution of his Office, therefore he was committed priſoner to the *Zapateria*, in a certain dark Cave, and *Chanchiero*, who had chopp'd off the head of *Don Peppo Caratta*, the Duke of *Matalum*'s brother, who was but a Shop-keeper, was appointed to exerciſe the Office of Captain General; for it was incredible to what a skill the common Citizens were come to in point of Arms. And now the moſt ſplendid and delicate City of *Naples* which raviſh'd all that came into Her, ſhe which was one of the Glories

In

Italy, was reduc'd now to ſuch an extremity, that ſhe might be termed the miſerableſt and moſt barbarous of all Cities; ſuch is the effect of War, and the fury of the people.

The Spaniards on the one ſide put all to fire and ſword, the Citizens on the other ſide burn the Goods, and deſtroy the houſes of thoſe of whom they had the leaſt umbrage of ſuſpition: The children cry up and down the ſtreets for bread, which was extream ſcant, and every thing elſe very dear, only the ſea, thanks be to God, afforded good ſtore of Fiſh, but for Fleſh there was neither ſalt nor freſh in any competency. The people having made a Mine under *Porta Reale* it was diſcovered by the Spaniards, who ſeiz'd upon all the powder, and took ſome of the Miners, which they carried to the Caſtle. There was a very bloudy fight 'twixt the Citizens and the Spaniards, about the *Dogana* or Cuſtom-houſe, whence the people had remov'd above a Million of goods into the Houſe of the Duke of *Adri*. There came four hundred freſh men from *Sanſeverino* to ſerve the people, about which time a great many houſes were burnt about *Porta Reale*. There came alſo ſix thouſand Combatants for Recruites from other places, as *Lauro*, *Nola*, and other Towns, inſomuch that the City had not wherewith to ſuſtain them, they were in ſuch numbers.

About the *Dogana* there was the moſt furious fight of all, which laſted ſix hours, wherein many hundred, were wounded and ſlain, but more on the peoples ſides and all the while the great bell of St. *Lorenzo* rang out, while they were ſhedding one anothers blood.

Thete were about a hundred boys called *Lazari*, which had certain darts, who went up and down

and put fire to the Convent of *Jesu*, where they rush'd in and did much hurt; but they were all beaten out by the *Spaniards*.

The next day there was a tough and bloody skirmish at *Porta Medina*, and the great bell of St. *Lorenzo* rung out three times; the Fight was pursued to *Santa Lucia*, where the people broke open a gate, but they were forced to turn back by the exemplary valour of *Don Diomede Caraffa*, who had a very choice Brigade, though few in number; the next morning there was nothing but flames and smoak through the West side of the City, there were so many Houses, and some of them very fair ones, which were set on fire the night before, which had not yet done burning.

There came the next day three hundred men from *Salerno* for the assistance of the people, who were quarter'd towards the Sea-side; that evening, and all night following the great Bell of St. *Lawrence* sounded again, and the Fight continued all night most furiously, wherein many of the new *Salerno*-men breath'd their last.

The next day there was truce propos'd, but to little purpose; so they fell to it all night again, and many hundreds were slain: Among the people some of the Family of *Parigi* were shot to death, upon suspition to hold correspondence with the Castle.

Don John of Austria sent some Gallies with a design to secure *Posilipo*, but they fail'd in the effect; for the *Spaniards* were beaten back, being ore-powr'd by multitudes. The people finding that they were weak in Horse, they made a new Cavalry, and they admitted some of the *Banditi* to their Troops, who had come to fish in these troubled waters, to command them. The

Duke

Duke of *Mataluni* had ſent ſome choice Troops of Horſe to *Don John* of *Auſtria*, which did extraordinary ſervice. He ſent a Cavalier of Quality to the Captain-General of the People, to know the merit of their Cauſe, and why they were ſo active in their own deſtruction, and the ruine of ſo many innocent ſouls, and ſuch a glorious City: But the people ſent back but an uncivil Anſwer, *viz. That when the Confirmation was come from the Court of* Spain *they would ſend his Highneſs another kind of Meſſage; till then 'twas but juſt they ſhould continue to ſtand upon their Guard, and repel any force, by that power which God and Nature had given them for the defence of themſelves and their Franchiſes, together with their Wives and Children; yet perſiſting with firm reſolution to continue in an exact obedience to his Catholick Majeſty, and not to liſten to the Enchantments of any other Prince, which began to tamper with them already for a Revolt.*

That night being a clear moon-ſhine, the people cull'd out three hundred Horſe, and four thouſand Muſketiers and Pikemen, to keep in one body upon ſome deſign, and it was to meet with the Auxiliaries that the Duke of *Mataluni* had ſent; but they did not bring their intent home to their aim that night. The next morning a Ban was publiſhed, *That none in any part of City or Suburb ſhould plunder, under pain of death*; which was obeyed accordingly.

Upon *Saturday* the 19. of *September* the great Bell rung out for every one to be in a poſture ready to fight: There was fire put to the houſe of the Prince of *Monteſarchio*, hard by the *Dogana* of Corn, and a general skirmiſhing continued all night long till the *Sunday* morning, at which time there came out a Proceſſion of

Friers in a doleful grave posture, with their faces bending towards the earth, which struck such a sense of mortality among them, that there was a White Flag raised up for a Truce, which the Castle condescended unto; but notable execution had been done on both sides the night before, so that the greatest business of the next Sabbath was to bury their dead.

The night following there poured down such fearful cataracts of rain that hindered all kind of action on both sides; but upon *Munday* there was a tough Fight happened betwixt the Brigade of the Duke of *Mataluni* and the people at *Marano*, three of his Commanders had their Heads chop'd off in the great Market-place, besides there was one hanged who had been surprized and searched, and a Letter found about him from the Duke of *Mataluni* to the Viceroy.

The next day the voice went up and down, That if there were not terms propounded for a sudden Peace they intended to introduce Forreign force, and fix up a Protest against his Excellency: The sound of this voice went up to the Castle. There was brought that day the Head of Captain *John Rosso di Nola* into the Market-place, who was one of the chief Commanders in the Brigade of the Duke of *Mataluni*.

A publick Ban was fixed upon the Church-doors, and in the publick Market place, as also upon the gates of the City, that all Cavaliers who had withdrawn themselves from the City might return with safety, which was done at the importunity of the Artisans, who cried out that all Trade was failed, which they imputed principally to their absence. The 20. of *September* there was a general assault made, and the most pertinacious was at *Santa Lucia* upon the hill, and at St.

Martins; They of the people would have forced their paſſage that way, but the *Spaniards* being ſtrongly intrenched, they could do no good, notwithſtanding that the Diſpnte was extreme eager and hot; eleven *Spaniards* were taken priſoners, beſides thoſe that were hurt and killed. The next day there was a furious Diſpute at *Porta Medina*, where the people had made a Mine, which wrought a contrary effect, and flew in their own faces, inſomuch that divers were blown into the air, ſome killed on the ground, and divers pitifully disfigured.

The next day the people caus'd their own Head to be beheaded, which was the Prince of *Maſſa*, *Turaldo* their General, becauſe he had caus'd ſand to be put into ſome Barrels in lieu of Gun-powder, ſpecially in thoſe which were to do execution near *Jeſus* Church: His Body and his Head were brought to the open Market-place, to be a ſpectacle to all people: And about that time the Spaniards ſallied in divers places out of their Trenches, and did notable execution upon the Citizens, while they were gazing on the Head of their General.

Tueſday the 22 of *September*, having been engag'd in fight all night long, the people put forth a publick *Manifeſto* in print, with their reaſons why they had taken Arms, therefore they deſired his Holineſs, together with the Emperour, and all the Princes of *Italy*, as alſo all other Chriſtian Princes, to be ſenſible of their ſad condition, and aſſiſt them, not onely with their prayers, but with their Arms, in ſo juſt a quarrel; concluding, that beſides the recompence which they might expect from the goodneſs of God in an act of ſo much lawfulneſs and piety, that moſt faithful people would be

be ever bound to do the like or greater courteſies unto them upon all contingencies.

The Prince of *Turaldo* who had a good while ſerv'd the people in quality of a General, having receiv'd the Paſs-port to go to the other World without his Head, *Gennaro Arneſe* ſucceeded him in that publick charge: The firſt piece of Juſtice he did was to condemn a Captain to have his Head ſtruck off, for violating a Woman in the Doury of Virgins where he had his Command.

Turaldo being gone, 'twas imagin'd by ſome that it would facilitate the way to peace; and that which rais'd the hopes of ſome the more, was, becauſe his Holineſs's *Nuntio* had gone to the Caſtle, where he receiv'd that ſolemn audience; but nothing came of it, ſo that all the next day there was nothing but ſkirmiſhing up and down in every corner.

The 23. of *September*, ſix hundred of the people 'twixt Horſe and Foot, went to *Marano* in ſuccour of that important Poſt, where they found three thouſand Horſe of the *Barons*; in particular, the Marqueſs of *Vaſto*, the Duke of *Cagnano*, the Duke of *Mataluni*, the Prince of *Monte Sarchio*, the Duke of *Caivano*, the Marqueſs of *Marianella*, the Duke of *Siana*, and a number of other Cavaliers, all which were repelled by them of the place, and the ſuccour which came from the City; among other, their Captain General was killed, and thirteen more, whoſe Heads were brough to the great Market-place in triumph, with divers priſoners beſides.

The next day the great Cannons from the three Caſtles plaid more furiouſly than ever, and made both Towers and Steeples, Houſes, Monaſteries, and Churches,

thes, to tremble every where. The *Spaniards* attempted to open a paſſage at *Vemero*, which was a Poſt of mighty conſequence; the Diſpute was very ſtubborn, and wonderful hot, laſting above three hours; but the *Spaniards* were made to retire at laſt, being ſurprized by night. That day the people did ſtrictly command, that under great penalties the Cavaliers ſhould keep within their houſes, nor were they ſuffered to go hear Maſs in any Church for fear of Conventicles: They ſent their Orders abroad likewiſe in the Countrey circumjacent, that they ſhould bring proviſion to the City, and other Aſſiſtances, under pain of Rebellion. The day following it was pitiful how the Women went howling up and down with their Children at their breaſts, crying out for Bread, which was come down to 11. Ounces. There came into the poſt eleven Gallies from *Genoa* with the Duke of *Turſi*, who all ſaluted the Caſtles, and the Caſtles them; beſides, the *Torrion* of *Carmine* gave them alſo divers Salutes in behalf of the people; but the ſaid Duke coming aſhore was afterwards clap'd up in priſon.

There came ſix hundred freſh Souldiers from *Sanſeverino* and the precincts thereabouts for ſuccour of the *Neapolitans*, who upon their Enſigns brought the picture of Death; They were quartered about the Monaſtery of S. *Andrea*, the Nuns being removed thence to another place.

Certain Letters which were ſent from the Ambaſſadour of the moſt Chriſtian King to the moſt faithful people of *Naples* were publickly read, being conſigned to *Don LuigiFerro*, who had been Ambaſſador for the people in diſperſing the foreſaid *Manifeſto* up & down: The proffers which the Chriſtian King made there-

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in to the Republick of *Naples* were accepted, which was two Millions of Gold, twenty Galeons, eighteen Gallies, and fourty Tartanas: Thereupon a Feluca was diſpatched with an Expreſs from the people to embrace the ſaid propoſitions, and whatſoever was contained in them. This Expreſs was to go to *Don Luigi Ferro*, who was then in *Rome*, negotiating with the *French* Ambaſſadour.

Sunday the 26. of *September*, the people ſent out a *Ban* to call in all the Barons up and down all the Countrey for their aſſiſtance, under pain of burning their Houſes, and other penalties.

The Viceroy underſtanding what had happened betwixt *Franee* and *Naples*, and that *Johu Baptiſta Ferri* was ſent expreſly to *Rome* about it, he ſent preſent advice thereof to his Catholick Majeſties Ambaſſadour there reſident at that time, to do what diligences he thought fitting in ſo preſſing occaſions. In the mean time all that day there was fighting in divers poſts about the City, and much bloud ſpilt. The Viceroy cauſed the great Ciſtern of Oyl, which was near *Porta Reale*, to be emptied, and to be ſold for the uſe of the Souldiery, wherein there was computed to be above one hundred thouſand Seſters or Quarts. The Viceroy, Cardinal *Filomarino*, and the Duke of *Turſis*, they ſay, had a private Conference over the Walls thereabouts that afternoon.

The next day the voice in many places of the City *Viva Francia*, Let *France* live, in other places, *Viva il Parlamento d'Inghilterra*, Let the Parliament of *England* live, which cauſed *Don John* of *Auſtria* and the Viceroy to have Fleas in their Ears. The rumour went that *Monſieur de Fountain*, Ambaſſadour at *Rome* for

his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had ſent four Veteran Captains for the ſervice of the City, who had order to let them know that he had a Million every year to be expended for the preſervation of their liberties, terming them a moſt noble, and a moſt generous people. They of the long Robe went melancholy up and down the *Streets*, complaining that they were undone for want of practice, which was no wonder, for *Inter arma ſilent leges*; there was news brought, that the Duke of *Mataluni* was towards *Averſa*.

There came another expreſs from *Rome* by *Baptiſta Ferro* that the King of *France* was reſolv'd, and would make good his purpoſe, and promiſe, to preſerve *Naples* in quality of a Common-wealth; thereupon the cry up and down went *Viva Francia*, Let *France* live; which they ſtrain'd their throats to cry ſo loud, that the ſound thereof might reach to *Caſtelnovo*, which was but a harſh note in the ears of the Viceroy and his Highneſs. That day there was fire put to the houſe of *Nicolo Tinano* in the *Piazza* of S. *Elmo*.

The General *Gennaro Arneſe* put out a Declaration, that none under pain of death ſhould ſay, that the Letter of the King of *France* was falſe; wherefore another Expreſs was ſent to the French Army to ſollicit their haſte. The 30. of *September* the fight was ſomewhat cold, as if the ſpirits on both ſides had languiſh'd.

The Viceroy caus'd a Letter to be Printed in form of a *Manifeſto* to be ſent to all the Barons throughout the Kingdoms, wherein he required them in his Catholick Majeſties Name, to contribute and ſend ſpeedily what Auxiliaries and aſſiſtants they could to bridle the tumultuous humours of theſe Mechanicks.

On the other ſide, they caus'd the Capitulations which

which were made with the Crown of *France* to be ſtampt and fairly printed. They alſo put out a proteſt againſt the Barons, If they contributed any aid or advantage whatſoever to the Viceroy againſt them.

'Twixt the *Conciaria* and *Lavinaro* there was a great conteſt whether they ſhould receive the King of *France*, or continue ſtill under the Catholick King; but at laſt it was concluded that they would have neither; but they would reduce themſelves to the form of a Republick, according to the example of old *Rome*, their next neighbour, who never flouriſh'd more then under the form of a Republick. Another anſwered, that to eſtabliſh any thing, it muſt have firſt a foundation; we muſt not be tranſported with *Chimeras*, and build Caſtles in the Air.

The report ran that divers of the Nobles had taken Port at *Capo di Chino*, which fill'd the City full of odd thoughts; becauſe it was a poſt of infinite advantage: Therefore all that night there was nothing but ſhooting of ſmall and great Guns, ringing of bells to fight, and much hurt was done on both ſides, both to men and houſes, which ceaſed about the morning.

Newes came to the City, that yeſterday morning there was a great contention betwixt the Brigades that the Nobles had levied, whereof ſome would cry *Viva Francia*, others *Kiva Spagna*, and the Diſpute went ſo high, that from words they fell to Arms, and 200. were ſlain upon the place of thoſe that cried for *France*. The Army of the Barons were advanced as far as *Averſa*, where they made a halt; thence they paſſed to *Nola*, thence to *Scafati*, and thence to the Tower of the *Anuntiata*, and the Greek Tower, with a notable ſlaughter of the people.]

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The next day the Bell of *Santa Barbara* within *Castelnovo* rung out as a Signal to battel, which was not heard one before; Thereupon the *Spaniards* came down with a great deal of violence; and the people endeavouring to get *Porta Medina* and *Porto Reale*, ſpecially *Molo*, which was next under the Caſtle, the diſpute was very eager and bloody; but thoſe places by the advantage of the great Cannon were notably defended, and a great ſlaughter made of the Citizens which made the women go up and down the ſtreets like frantick folks; one crying out for her husband, another for her brothers, another for her Children; ſo that it would have ſoftned a heart of ſtone, and they began then to revile not only the Viceroy, and *Don John of Auſtria*, calling him unlucky Baſtard; but they fell with foul words upon the King of *Spain* himſelf, crying out, *Viva Francia, Viva il Parlamento d' Inghilterra.*

The Barons beſtir'd themſelves notably in the Country, and made themſelves Maſters of *Scafati*, and the Greek *Tower* where the people were ſtrongly entrench'd, but forc'd to yield and run away: And the ſame hour that I was writing this, there was a bloody combat at *Porta Reale* and *Porta Medina*, and *New Jeſu*, which was ſo batter'd, that it can never be repair'd again: The ſlaughter was ſuch, that dead bodies were carried away by Cart-loads, and great pits made to hurl in the carkaſes; ſo that one Prieſt ſerv'd for many to ſing their requiems; Then they diſcharg'd ſome Cannons in the Caſtle with powder onely for joy and triumph.

I will now relate here what perſons they were that were the firſt raiſers of theſe horrid tumults. It muſt be preſuppoſed that about the lower places of the great

great Market-place, as alſo in *Lovinaro*, *Conciaria*, *S*
laria, at Saint *Anthony*, and *Santa Maria Loreto*, a
the *bourg* of the Virgins, there were about thirty tho
ſand men that uſed to goe barefoot, with Canv
ſlops, and onely their ſhirts upward; theſe men
ving moſt of them upon the Retailing of Fiſh, Hear
Sallets, Flowers, and ſuch petty Commodities; a
ſome of them carrying Cruſes of Oyl, Fruits, Brea
Honey, with other things of the like Nature about t
Streets; Moſt of them have their Wives, who atte
their Labours at home, as beating of Flax, ſpinni
and waſhing; Theſe people are very prolifical and fru
ful, that they have abundance of Children; th
fare hard and lie upon Mattreſſes; for few of the
have any ſheets, yet they earn about twelve pe
a Day; They have no ſtable poſſeſſions at all, b
what they have is from hand to mouth: They a
called in *Naples Scalzi*, that is, unſhod people; b
cauſe they go moſt an end bare-footed; Their o
dinary Food, beſides Roots and Fruit, is a little B
con put betwixt two pieces of Bread, having boil
or roſted it before to make it melt upon the Bre
to make it ſavory; They have nothing but Wa
to drink after it, and this is commonly their Dinne
for Supper they have commonly but Hearbs a
Graſs, whereof they will eat as much as a Hor
a little Oyl and Vinegar; and divers of them wit
out Bread.

They live beſt in Fruit time, whereof there
greater ſtore about the City of *Naples* then a
where elſe; and Fruit time doth laſt there near u
on ſix Moneths: They feed much upon Figs, whi
are there very great, and moſt delicate; yet th
peo

people are plump and well to paſs, vigorous and hearty, notwithſtanding that their greateſt ſuſtenance is fruit.

The Viceroy Duke of *Arcos* had impoſed a torneſe which is leſs then a farthing upon every two pounds of Fruit by way of *Gabel*, and this year afforded more quantity of Fruit then ordinary: Theſe poor people grew half mad thereupon, conſidering what Taxes were impoſed upon all other Commodities as far as bread, which is the ſtaff of Life: *Maſſaniello*, as was related before, aſſiſted by a number of theſe poor people, burnt the Gabell-Houſe in the Market place, and committed other high Acts of Audacity.

The Viceroy commanded the Houſe to be ſet up again, and continued ſtill to exact the ſaid Gabell upon Fruit: Thereupon they grew more incenſed and reſolute then they were before; and the Artiſans with other of the beſt ſort of Citizens joyning with them for the Common intereſt and Freedome, the Tumult by Degrees aſcended to this monſtruous height, that whereas before they ſpoke Reverently of the King of *Spain*, they now villifie him together with *Don John* his Baſtard, and crye up the King of *France*, knowing him to be a mortall Enemy to the *Spaniards*, and to be now in Actuall Warre againſt him; beſides by the information of ſome Merchants here, they had notice how matters paſs'd in *England*; Therefore oftentimes they cry out, *Viva el Parlamento d' Inghilterra*; and in this manner ended the Moneth of *October* within the City of *Naples*.

We are now on the first day of *November*, the Feast of *All Saints*; and to begin the Moneth, the *Spaniards* shot very furiously from the Castle of Saint *Elmo*, and gave them hot Alarums; but this was onely in the Morning; they were quiet all the Day after.

WHILE

WHile theſe prodigious tumults ſucceded in the City of *Naples*, I muſt not omit to declare that in *Calabria* at moſt Towns by a kind of ſtrange influence, the ſame ſpirit of inſurrection did poſſeſs the people. They of *Monteleone* did tumultuouſly riſe up, and burnt 3 houſes, which made *Don Fabricio Pignatello*, Duke of the ſaid City, to haſten thither for ſuppreſſion of the broyls in his own perſon, and for that time his preſence did ſo prevail, being attended by the Nobility, and others of beſt rank, that he quench'd thoſe popular flames, and brought divers of the chief Mutineers to puniſhment, whereby he ſetled a perfect quietneſs, not only in the City of *Monteleone*, but in all the places adjacent.

But when the ſaid people had underſtood how ſtoutly the people of *Naples* held out ſtill notwithſtanding the Arrival of Don *John* of *Auſtria*, whom they called the *By-blow* of his Majeſty: The ſaid Duke of *Monteleone* finding the inclinations of the people generally for an inſurrection, and their ſpirits elevated to a high pitch, by the example and conſtancy of *Naples*, he wiſely gathered what choice men he could to a conſiderable number, and having got a good Veſſel, together with a Brigantine, he arrived ſafely to the Port of *Naples* the firſt of *November*, whence he went preſently to *Caſtlenovo* to do his Obſervance to *Don John* of *Auſtria*, who with extraordinary demonſtrations of favour and affection received him. Whereupon the ſaid

Duke offer'd with many hot Proteſtations to make litter of his life for the ſervice of his Catholick Majeſty the King his Maſter, upon all occaſions, though never ſo full of imminent and unavoidable danger; which Proteſtations he made good afterwards by his Actions; ſo he diſ-imbarqued the fifteen hundred men he brought, with a good quantity of Arms, Corn, and other Proviſions which he brought along with him from *Calabria*. That night the *Spaniards* being much animated by theſe new Auxiliaries, and the perſon of ſo gallant a man, made ſallies out of the Caſtles down towards the City, where they fought in three ſeveral poſts all night long, and the people of *Naples* were ready to receive them; ſo that they got little at that time. The next day the Viceroy had a deſign upon *Puſilipo*, and to that purpoſe ſent thither a conſiderable force; but the paſſages being narrow, and the people reſolute to live and dye with the *Napolitans*, the *Spaniards* were repelled with ſome conſiderable loſs, ſo that they re-imbarked themſelves, and ſo retir'd.

The next Morning three hundred *Calabreſes* more were ſent from the Prince of *Satriano* as a new ſupply for the Viceroy, in behalf of the Catholick King his Maſter. There were tidings alſo brought from the Army of the Barons, That Don *Vicenzo de Tuttavilla* had parted from *Averſa* towards the *Greek* Tower, and *Scafati*, where runs the ſource of the waters that drive all the Mills thereabouts; it was beleagured by three thouſand of the people; *Tuttavilla* had with him ſix hundred Horſe, the Duke of *Andria*, with others, ſix hundred more, the Duke *Martina* ſixty, the Marqueſs of *Turiviſo* two hundred Horſe, and fifteen hundred Foot, the Prince of *Torella* three hundred Foot, and three hundred

hundred Horſe, the Prince of *Supino* fifty Horſe, the Count of *Santa Maria* in *Griſone* thirty Horſe, the Duke of *Caſſa Maſſima* fifty Horſe, and *Tonno Gentili* having left *Averſa* to the Government of the Duke of *Mataluni*, who had two hundred *Banditi*, together with the Duke of *Sora* fifteen hundred Horſe, the Prince of *Sernia* fifty Horſe, and the Camp-Maſter *Marco Laudulpho* of the ſaid City was inordered to keep his Station at ſome diſtance from the City.

The Viceroy having ſeaſonable notice of the motion of the Army under the Barons, gave Order to batter the Trenches about *Porto*; but they were ſo well fortified and barricadoed that the Artillery could do no good.

The next morning *Maſſaniello*'s Command was renew'd in the City, *That none muſt go abroad in a Cloak or upper Garments, but all en cuerpo.* The Duke of *Mataluni* maintaining his Brigade upon his own expence, without one Carlin charge to His Majeſty, and demanding ſome Quarter to guard, he was aſſigned that of *Santa Lucia* on the Hill, a place of the greateſt conſequence, becauſe the Enemy had means thence to batter *Caſtelnovo*. About midnight an Alarm was given by the Enemy, and the ſaid Duke would have expoſed his own perſon in the Van, which he did, and did notable execution upon the Citizens. The next day being returned to the caſtle his Highneſs *Don John* fell embracing of him, expreſſing much Thankfulneſs and Joy.

The people the day following took eight of *Puzzuolo* men Priſoners, with a Corporal of the Duke of *Mataluni*'s, who had been freed formerly by the ſaid people when the *Vicaria* was taken; he was hanged in the Market-place. The City made great proviſions for

the Frenchmen, whom they expected to come for Auxiliaries; whereupon the Viceroy sent some choice Galleys to *Pusilipo*, and other places, with two hundred men upon a design. The same morning the General of the Barons Army march'd to *Cerra*, where he found the Prince of *Montesarchio*, the Prince of *Fraia* (who was Governour of that place) with three hundred Horse and two hundred Foot; with these three was Don *Francisco Caracciola*, the Son of the Duke of *Cosenza*, Don *Fabricio Spinello*, Don *Jusepe Mastrillo*, and *Carlo Garzano* a Captain of a Troop of Horse, together with Don *Antonio Tuttavilla*, Don *Francisco de Vargas*, 'twixt *Tonno* and *Somma*. Being come at night to *Nola*, where Don *Fernando Caracciola* was Governour; they found also there the Prior his Brother, Don *Giovanni Sanchez*, with the Prince of *Ottoiano*, and others, who had four hundred good Horse, and three hundred Foot, conducted by the said Barons.

Upon *Munday* the fourth of *November* the Citizens of *Naples* sent in the Name of the most faithful People two thousand Foot well armed towards the *Greek* Tower: The Duke of *Tursis* with much difficulty did land his Goods, with some of His Highnesses Don *John* of *Austria*. The rumour ran, That his Catholick Majesty sent a peremptory Command, that an Accommodation should be made with the people by all means possible, and that the War should cease. Thereupon his Highhess sent a person of quality to tell the people how he received a great deal of consolation that he had found so much experience of the most faithful people in the Allegiance to his Catholick Majesty, in that they had caused some of theirs to be taken off, whose tongues had cried out, *Viva Francia*, therefore there

there ſhould be reaſonable Juſtice done to all their juſt demands. Thereupon they propoſed, That the Duke of *Arcos* ſhould be removed: Secondly, That His Highneſs might govern them; Thirdly, that the *Spaniards* in *Valloni* ſhould retire to *Caſtlenovo*; Fourthly, that the chief Incendiaries ſhould depart the Kingdom: Fifthly, that the Caſtle of S. *Elmo* ſhould be in the hands of the people, with the poſts about it, as it was in the time of *Charles* the Emperour; Sixthly, and laſtly, they deſired a performance of the Capitulation agreed upon at firſt.

The next day the Forces of the Duke of *Montelione* imbarqued themſelves, who came to preſerve that City in her obedience and ſecurity. The people thereupon removed, and planted ſome of their Artillery in the Palace of Cardinal *Filomarino* and S. *George* the Great, that they might the more conveniently ſhoot at the Caſtles; which many wondred at, conſidering there was an Overture of Treaty made; the Barons Army met all in one groſs Body, the General being the Prior *Caracciola* before-mentioned, and *Don John Sames* with two hundred Horſe went towards *Scafati*, where he arrived about ſix a clock, and found the place beleaguer'd by two thouſand of the peoples Forces; There were within fifty *Spaniards*, who had but an *Alferez* for their chief Commander, they were in want of Match and Bullet, having been beſieged four days, and they were forced to make uſe of their Shirts for Match, and melt Copper-money for Bullet; The *Italian Tercia* under the command of *Proſpero Tuttavilla* came very luckily at that time, together with Captain *Siglia* and *Oſman*, two Companies of Musketiers, one of *Don Diego de Cordova*, the other were *Burgundians*;

there was another Brigade of Voluntiers, the Marques of *Turicuto*, the D. of *Bovino*, the P. of *Mondervino*, the P. of *Supino* *Don John Sanchez*, *Don Francisco Caracciala*, *Don Lucio San Felice*, *Don Gulliermo Tuttavilla*, *Don Joseph Orilla*, *Don Thomaso Guinazzo*, *Tonno Dentici*, *Andrea Sanfelice*, *Duarde Andria*, the Marques of *San Juliano*, *Michael Ruffia*, *Don Jeronomo Suardo*, *Don Carlo Aquaviva*; all these of the Barons Army were missing, in regard that every one attended his own Post. The Enemy had eight Troops of Horse, who were commanded by *Poleto Pastina* of *Salerno*. The people lost 1500 persons, and 25 were taken prisoners, the rest were pursued as far as *Stradono novo*, near the Territories of *Aversa*; On the Barons side onely one *Burgundian* was slain, and 2 more wounded; they made a Halt there, and the Barons Army sack'd and burnt many houses, among the rest the house of *Pietro Cassale*. There was also much pillage and treasure seiz'd upon, most part whereof was distributed among the fifty *Spaniards* who kept *Scafati* so gallantly.

Afterwards they march'd to the Tower of *Aversa*, where they hung out white Flags in sign of obedience; and the General being entred he gave them an universal pardon, and while he march'd towards the *Greek* Tower of *Castelmare*, the Duke of *Montelione* appear'd to receive further Orders, together with the Duke of *Girifallo*, the Marques of S. *George* with 400 Foot, together with the Prince *di Valle*, came also unto them; the whole Army being come to the said Tower, whither they of *Scafati* had fled, before they gave any Assault, the Enemy did abandon the Post.

While thus in the Countrey there was a course taken to straiten the people to the obedience of his Majesty,

jesty, there was no time lost in *Naples*; for the Duke of *Montelione* did bestir himself notably, who advanc'd boldly towards the *Dogana*; he attempted also to force the passage to *Sancta Lucia* to confront the Enemy, having done so oftentimes before: At last having advice, that in *Calabria* there were new Tumults, he made it appear to his Highness how necessary it was for him to return thither; hereupon parting from *Don John*, with many expressions of endearments, he had the Title conferr'd upon him of Vicar-General, with a very ample Commission to that effect, yet with this restrictive clause, That the Kingdom being quiered he would be willing to resign the Charge: So leaving the best part of his Brigade behinde for the service of *Naples*, he imbarqued himself the night following for *Carantano*.

In the morning betimes they of the *Greek* Tower came to tender their obedience the sixth of *November*; So for the guarding of that place the Camp-master-General quarter'd there 150 *Calabreses*, and 200 *Neapolitans*, to be commanded by the Duke of *Nartina* and *Luigi Minutulo* with their Troops of Horse, and *Seignior Cæsare Caraffa*: But being setled there, there came the day following 1200 of the peoples Army under the command and conduct of *Capitan Rosso*, who furiously assaulted them, and having gain'd the first Trenches with the death of 15 *Calabreses* whom the Duke *Monteleone* had brought, and 4 *Spaniards*, they burnt the Monastery of *Santa Maria*, together with the Hospital of the *Incurables*, cutting off the heads of 15 sick men; but they within making a virtue of necessity, sallied out with that magnanimous resolution, that they put them to flight, and took about 300 of them,

them prisoners, and did execution upon above 100 in the pursuit; *Cavallero Medici* got the Colours of the Horse, the Count of *Santa Maria*, *Don Michael Almaide*, the Prince of *Castillaneta*, with the Marquess of *Trevico* did signal service that day.

In *Naples*, in the *interim*, Judge *Palma*, who had retired himself into the Castle, did frame a Writing, exhorting the people to conform themselves, and submit to the mercy of his Highness, who did offer to stay there for Hostage, until the Capitulations came from his Majesty: In that Writing of the Judge there were many Proposals worthy of the consideration, with Cautions how the *French* in former Ages did carry and miscarry themselves in that Kingdom: How that in the compass of less than 4 moneths they were forced to send them away packing, and desire the *Spaniard* to enter: now it is not observed, that the *French* are any thing alter'd in their Natures to this day, but are still the same, insolent and unstable men, as they were from the beginning.

Yet for all these Overtures of Reconcilement, the great Cannons played still, and all sorts of small shot, and acts of hostility committed night and day 'twixt both parties; and this day the Musketiers came as far as the *Nuncio*'s house, which was much wondered at. It was expected about this time, that a general Indulgence or *Amnestia* should be publish'd through all the Kingdom, and that for 10 years there should be a Freedom given of all the Lands; moreover that the power of the Barons o're their Tenants should be restrain'd.

There came news to *Naples*, that the Marquess of *Velez* was dead in his Viceroyship of *Sicily*, and that Cardinal *Trivultio* was appointed to succeed him in the Go-

overnment of that Kingdom. Tidings were brought
ſo, that 4. Feluca's were come from *Rome*, with cer-
in Commanders of War, for the ſervice of the peo-
e; there came news afterwards, that 7. more were ar-
'd, and thought to be *French*; and that a great Per-
nage was aboard of them, which was thought to be
e Duke of *Guiſe*; therefore the Town made prepa-
tions to receive and entertain him according to his
ality in point of diet and houſing. There ſallied out
the Town that day 5000. ſouldiers upon ſome De-
n on the *Greek* Tower, but they came back *Re*
fectà.

The 8. of *November*, all night long, the great Bell of
n Lorenzo rung out, and the great Cannons played
ore furiouſly then ever; Drums and Trumpets ſoun-
d every where, the Caſtles did a great deal of hurt
the City: At *Donna Alluina* the *Spaniards* made
o Mines to force their paſſage that way further in-
the heart of the City; but the Mines played not,
hich made them return to their own Poſts with ſome
ortality: Yet two of the faireſt Houſes in *Naples*
ere blown up that night: And about the *Dogana*
ere was skirmiſhing for ſix hours together, 'twixt the
paniards and the people, which caus'd ſuch mortality
n both ſides.

The next day the people underſtanding that the
rince of *Monteſarchio* was coming with 3000. freſh
ombatants for the Royaliſts, the great Bell gave an
larm, ſo there ſallied out of the City 500. men to re-
l him, which took effect; for they made the Prince
o find his way back again: Now, becauſe the buſineſs
f the people might go on more regularly, they might
o on more regularly, they elected 4. Doctors of the
Law

Law, and 4. Swordmen as a Committee to consult wha
was to be done: some houses were burnt without th
Gate of the holy Spirit; and upon the Palace of *Tom*
d' Angelis, there was a black Flag set up, so that th
Cannons played most part of the day.

Yesternight there was a great Brigade of Caval
and Infantry discover'd in form of a Squadron beyon
the Bridge of *Santa Madalena*; there came also tw
Gallies which were laden with dead bodies from diver
places of the Country, to receive honourable burial i
the City, whereof there were divers Commanders. S
Elmo had got a supply of Gunpowder from *Sicily* by
Gally of purpose; so the next day the Castle thun
dred for 7. hours together.

This incens'd the City so much, that the next da
there was a Bando publish'd that none should speak
peace; but that every soul should prepare to defen
himself by Arms, and annoy the Enemy as much as h
could. The Cavaliers, and General of the Barons, wh
kept up and down the Country, made a halt at *Ma*
rigliano, and Sequestred the goods of *Ciccio Ferlinger*
General of the Calvary to the people, where they foun
500. Butts of *Lacrime Christi*, a choice sort of Wine
the Prior *Caracciola* was left Governour of the sai
place with 200. Souldiers, and *Ottaiana* the Princ
himself guarded the place.

Wednesday following, they march'd towards *A*
versa; in the way they made a halt at *Marigliano*, an
Sergeant Major *Nega* was left Governour of the plac
with 4. Troops of Horse. In many places of the Coun
trey circumjacent to *Naples*, the tenants rose up in grea
numbers, hoping that the City would be able to fre
them from the yoke of slavery they groan'd under, an
th

the exceſſive Rents they paid to their Landlords. They of *Naples* had ſo fortified the *Dogana*, that it look'd like an impregnable Bulwark; it commanded one ſide of the Sea; ſo that the *Spaniards* could not paſs to the little Mole to and fro, which was a great incommodity unto them; for divers were, killed as they went along from time to time, and it hindred the conveyance of neceſſaries to the Caſtle.

For two days together there was nothing but ſhooting of great and ſmall Guns, and the Bullets flew up and down every where, which made no diſtinction of perſons, whereby you may conjecture what a mortality there was. The civiller ſort of people, as Lawyers, Clerks, Notaries, and other of the long Robe, were commanded to put themſelves in Arms for the common defence, and were aſſigned ſeveral Poſts for them to Guatd.

There came gladſome news to the City that the Prince of *Monteſarchio* was routed, who came to ſtop the watets of *Poggio Reale*, inſomuch that he himſelf was put to fly, nor was the ſervice without conſiderable loſs to the people alſo: There was one of the houſe of *Capello*, that was ſurprized and taken for a ſpie to the Duke of *Mataluni*, with divers other priſoners of quality brought to the Market-place: Thereupon there were bonfires of joy made in divers places of the City, and the Bells rung out, and the Cannons played to congratulate their good ſucceſſes. The *Cavalry* of the people thought to aſſault ſome poſts about *Vomero*; but by the valour of the *Germans* and *Burgundians*, who ſerved the Viceroy, they were repuls'd with no little loſs: They took an eminent man called *Andrea Carola*, who belong'd to the Prince of *Maſſa*, priſoner,

and

and a Councel of War went upon him, so he was condemn'd to have his head cut off.

The Camp-master General, *Scipione Latro*, was appointed by the Viceroy to have the chief charge in guarding *Puzzuolo*. The people that night march'd with 500. resolute men, and advanc'd just under the Castle of S. *Elmo*; they entred into an outward House that belong'd to the Governour of the Castle, where they found some provision, and great store of Wine, which they let out upon the ground, and burnt the House: The chief Leader of this venturous Brigade did play his game so well, that he came off with the loss of ten men only.

The Duke of *Arcos* did publish a Bando, that whoever could bring him the Head of *Gennaro Arnese*, who was Elect of the people, should have 10000. Crowns. Thereupon the people caused another Bando to be publish'd, that whosoever could bring into the Market-place the Head of the Duke of *Arcos*, who was Viceroy, should have 12000. Crowns; or whosoever did kill him any way, should have 6000. upon certainty of the act: Insomuch that the eagerness and enmity on both sides grew hottet and hotter. They of the long Robes and divers Priests went up and down the street *en cuerpo* all in black, with Muskets on their shoulders and Pistols on both sides hanging at their Girdles.

There came unwelcome news to the City the day following, That the Count of *Conversano* was come to *Puzzuolo* with four thousand fresh Combatants, to joyn with the Cavaliers by the way of *Anfignano*; there was brought in the afternoon a Cart-load of Heads into the Market-place, which had been cut off in the Countrey. The fight grew very furious towards the people, especially

cially at *Porta Reale*, where a Spaniſh Camp-maſter Don *Jeronymo Guzman*, kinſman to the Viceroy, fell glorioufly; yet his body was reſcued, and received honourable burial in the Church of *Spirito Santo*: Eleven *Spaniards* more periſhed in that place; but of the common people 'twas thought there were about a hundred ſlain.

The next day the Caſtles ſaluted the City betimes with their Cannon from St. *Elmo*; an unhappy bullet came and killed one of the principal of the Black-coats that was in Arms. There came news from the Country, That *Don Julio Aquaviva* was ſlain about *Marigliono*, with others who had ſold their lives very dear, with ſlaughter of divers of the people.

The Popes Nuntio, there having come unto him a Courtier expreſly from *Rome* to that purpoſe, deſir'd to have Audience of the people in the Name of his Holineſs, to whom he had ſome things to communicate that tended to the publick Incolumity and Welfare of the City: Thereupon there was a Conſultation had in *Gennaro Arneſe's* Houſe, the General of the people, where it was deliberated that he ſhould be heard; but that he ſhould paſs through ſome private Houſes, not through the open ſtreets, to the place of Audience, becauſe he might not diſcover their works: Thereupon the General of the *Napolitan* Republick put himſelf in State all in Cloth of Silver, to attend the Nuntio; who came at laſt with an Auditor, whom the Pope had ſent purpoſely with a Brief, exhorting the City to conform themſelves to a ſerious treaty of Peace, otherwiſe the holy Church muſt do her duty, and exerciſe her ſpiritual Arms for the preſerving of Chriſtian blood, and preventing the effuſion of it. 'Twas ſaid he ſtil'd

Gennarro

Gennaro by the Name of Excellency; who answered th Nuntio, *That he could not expect a ſudden Anſwer to grave an Embaſſie; Therefore the moſt faithful People de ſired ſome time to conſult and conſider of it:* So the Nun tio parted, and ſome did laugh in their ſleeves at hi when he was gone, ſo little they feared the Arms of th Church.

But this meſſage from the Pope did ſo little prevai that the next day the people buckled themſelves fo fight more earneſtly then ever, being now ſo long fleſh in blood that it made them little ſenſible of danger therefore all that day there was Skirmiſhing in a places.

Towards the evening there was a Feluca diſcovered which had been chaſed by two Gallies, but narrowl ſcaped them; this Feluca came ſafely to Port, and ſh brought in her the Duke of *Guiſe*, who had lived a goo while retir'd in *Rome*, having left *France* upon ſom diſguſt: Hereupon there went off from the Torrion o *Carmine* twenty ſix ſhot of Ordnance, and then th Bells did ring out *à Gloria*: The Duke had with hi but four Servants: *Gennaro Arneſe* went to meet him i ſplendid Equipage, and he was received by the peopl with extremity of gladneſs; the Cannons upon th Baſtion of the great Church went off again, and h was conducted to the *Carmine*, where there wer Church-Offices performed to God and the moſt bleſſe Virgin for his ſafe arrivall to *Naples*. His Quarter wa provided for him behind the Baſtion of *Carmine*. Th next morning he appeared in the Windows of Hi Lodging, and hurl'd money among the people, tellin them that they ſhould be of good cheer, for the *Frenc* Army was near: That evening he did the like; bu

as they were diſcourſing of this buſineſs news came that the ſaid Army was ſailed towards *Toſcany*. About night there were brought eight Heads into the Market-place; and it was reported that one of the Sons of Count *Converſano* was dead. The next day there were ſixteen Fe ucas that brought French Officers and others from *Rome*, for the Duke of *Guiſe*, who threw monies aga'n among the people up and down the ſtreets. That evening there was ſkirmiſhing at every Poſt about the City.

But there came cold news from the Countrey, That there about three hundred of the people kill'd by the Barons Army, who was recruited much by the Cavaliers of *Caſtlemare*. The Duke of *Guiſe* went to view all the Trenches that were rais'd up and down for the defence of the City, as alſo at *Vomero*, and *Puſilipo*, at which time a fire happened in the *Vicaria*, which was extinguiſh'd before it had done much hurt.

About this time *Polito Paſtina* the Cape of the *Banditi*, for to be revenged of ſome enemies of his in *Salerno*, made himſelf Maſter of the place by force, notwithſtanding that he had received ſome refreſhments there a little before: He ſecur'd the Town for the people; but the Camp-maſter *Boccapianola* of *Leve* came with three thouſand well appointed men preſently after, and beſieged *Paſtina* in the Town of *Salerno*, where he apprehended ſo much fear, that he propoſed ſuddenly ſome Articles, That if the Viceroy would pardon him he would for the future conſtantly ſerve his Majeſty with all his Brigade; which was accordingly accepted.

Theſe are the ſucceſſes out of *Naples*; but within her Walls there were hot diſputes all this day without any intermiſſion, which laſted till night and darkneſs parted them.

The Duke of *Guiſe* the next day went to the Archbiſhops Palace, to take an Oath of Fidelity to the people, and hear Maſs, and ſo he took the Communion by the hands of Cardinal *Filomarino*. News came that the City of *Nocera* was in great commotion, and that much ſlaughter was done there, ſome adhering to the people, but the greateſt number to the King, who hated the very name of the French. That evening there was a hot encounter at *San Carlo alle Mortelle*, where a Knight of St. *Jago* was ſlain, with divers others; but the people loſt more; for they were in a better condition to ſpare them, having ten times more ſtore of men then the Enemy.

The Duke of *Guiſe* got a choice Brigade, to give a general aſſault to *Donna Alluina*, whereupon the Bells rung out to Arm; in this Service very many fell; but *re infectâ* thence they went to *Santa Maria la Nova*; but the ſucceſs was not great. The Viceroy cauſed nine to be executed that he had taken priſoners into the Caſtle, and publiſhed a Ban, *That whoſoever took up Arms againſt His Majeſty ſhould ſuffer death without mercy.*

The next day there were very hot encounters in divers places, and many were ſlain, hurt, or taken priſoners; the great rain cauſed them to be quiet in the afternoon, which foul weather came accompanied with a tempeſt that endangered ſome of *Don J. of Auſtria*'s Fleet, which was in the Port, expecting what would be the iſſue of theſe broyls.

The Duke of *Guiſe* deſir'd to have 6000 Foot, and 1000 Horſe, and he would go to finde out the Barons Army, which did ſo much ſpoil in the Countrey: he had his deſire, and ſo march'd to *Auverſa*. The Barons having timely intelligence hereof, joyn'd all in a Bat-

Battaglion, and came with a great deal of reſolution towards the Duke; and underſtanding there were many *French* in the Army, it heightned their ſpirits the more: The people hearing the noiſe of ſo many Trumpets, and ſound of Drums, were ſeared, and ſo aſtoniſhed that they thought of flying away; but the Duke with other Commanders did encourage them, ſo that a furious Fight laſted for 2 hours; but at laſt the Dukes people gave ground, and ſo ran away with the the loſs of 300 upon the place, and about half ſo many wounded, and 40 priſoners. The Lieutenant-General of the people was ſlain, who was a *French-man*, with a Camarade of the Duke of *Guiſe*, whoſe body he bought for burial: On the Barons ſide there fell the Marqueſs of *San Juliano*, Don *Emmanuel Vaaz*, with 30 more; the victorious Barons retired (the night being come) to *Averſa*, and the people for another place that ſtood for *Naples*.

They had been ſomewhat quiet in *Naples* all this while, attending the ſucceſs of the Countrey Army abroad, which when they heard, it ſomewhat dejected them. The Duke being returned to *Naples*, went to viſit all the poſts up and down; the next morning the City had a hot Good-morrow given her by the Caſtles, that put her in a palſie for a great while; There came more *French* from *Rome* to finde out the Duke of *Guiſe*, but they were very few. Some of the people remembring the words of the Duke, that the *French* Army was near, made a motion, that if the ſaid Army came not by ſuch a day the Dukes head ſhould pay for it; Many thought this *French* Army was a meer *Chymera*, and a pure Cheat; nor did there want ſome Inſtruments of the Viceroy to infuſe this into the peoples heads.

About the *Dogana* the next day, there was a tough Diſpute, where 20 were killed, and 30 of the people wounded, many fell likewiſe on the other ſide. The Admiral of *Don John*'s Galeons died about this time, having been ſick divers days of a continual Feaver. There was a new Patent to be given to the Duke of *Guiſe*, wherein he ſhould be ſtiled the *Doge* of the *Royal Republick* of *Naples*; but ſome under hand gave advice, it was not fitting to be done until there were ſome certitude of the *French* Army he ſpoke of. Beſides ſome reports were flown from the Caſtle, that the confirmation of the Articles was come from the Catholick Court, and was a printing with addition of further Graces for the City of *Naples*. In the *interim* there came reports daily how divers places in *Calabria*, as *Pizzo* and others, were mightily troubled with factions, which were grown ſo high that much bloud was ſpilt, many houſes burnt, and other miſchiefs done.

In ſome places the Kings party prevail'd, in others the people; Yet the Marqueſs of *Santa Catherina* did a great deal of good, who went up and down with 2000 Foot, and 1000 Horſe, and did quiet ſundry places that were in uproars with ſuch moderation and prudence that it is admirable; He ſuppreſs'd beſides ſome Rogues, that taking the advantage of the times robb'd up and down the Countrey, hanging them up on the High-ways on Boughs of Trees, that they might be a terror to the paſſengers. And in one little Grove which lay upon the common paſſage, they ſay, he did ſuch an execution of thoſe *Free-booters*, who were worſe than *Banditi* or common Robbers, that every Tree was laden with their dead bodies, ſome having 4, ſome 5,

ſome

ſome 6, or more, dangling upon their branches.

Upon *Munday* the ſecond of *December*, leaving the affairs of *Calabria*, and returning to *Naples*, from 3 hours of night to 7 in the morning, there was a kinde of general battle given, ſpecially about the Kings *Dogana*; there fell of *Spaniards* and *Germans* above 60, and twice as many of the people; This afternoon t hre were imbarqued about 300 Souldiers to go for *Averſa* for a further ſupply to the Barons, thoſe Gallies which carried them had Ammunition and Arms alſo for the ſervice of the ſaid Barons.

Upon the third of *December* there was quietneſs on both ſides, as if there were no war at all, but afterwards there began a fiery Encounter about the *Dogana*, being the neareſt poſt to *Caſtelnovo*; the Duke of *Guiſe* ordered *that ſome place ſhould be filled with earth and fagots, that the Cannons towards the Caſtle might be mounted higher*; whereupon many hundred people were ſet on work for that purpoſe accordingly; There was order alſo, *That all the Wines near* Naples *ſhould be brought into the City, becauſe the Enemy ſhould not make uſe thereof:* There were likewiſe divers private Magazines of Corn found in the City, which being diſcovered they were made uſe of for the publick good.

The Duke of *Guiſe* was reſolved to raiſe a Regiment of men upon his own charge, that they might be more faithful unto him, and as it were his own creatures; he offered 20 Carlins by way of advance to every one, and a greater pay than ordinary; thereupon divers came to enroll themſelvs, and he promiſed to pay 3000 men upon his own ſcore; to which purpoſe he had Letters of Exchange for conſiderable ſummes: One of the greateſt things that pinch'd the City, was the Ga-

leons and Gallies which were in Port, in regard they were a great hindrance for Commodities to come to the City, which was reduced now to a great neceſſity of victuals. The *Spaniards* had made a ſecret Mine in the Prince of *Rocca*'s houſe; but the people having intelligence of it, ſpoil'd it, though it coſt the lives of many.

The fourth of *December* there were very hot Diſputes about the *Dogana*, where many fell of both parties; The Duke of *Guiſe* ſent 300 men to *Caſtelamare*, to hinder the refreſhments that uſed to come that way for the Caſtles.

The ſixth of the ſame Moneth, there was a Truce for 3 hours; in the mean time his Highneſs *Don John* of *Autria* gave notice to the City of a Letter ſent from his Catholick Majeſty, wherein he ratified all the Capitulations of Peace agreed on by the Duke of *Arcos*, and this was thought to be procured principally by the the intervention of his Highneſs *Don John*. The Letter being ſent to the Captain General of the people, and communicated to the Duke of *Guiſe*, the ſaid Duke exhorted the people to accept of it, in regard their King had therein made Conceſſion unto them of ſo many ſignal Graces, and indeed of whatſoever they deſired; Thereupon the people boiling with heat anſwered twice, that they would be cut to pieces rather than to be ſubject to that Nation any longer; The Duke finding the people ſo ſtiff in that reſolution, he took a Meduill from his breaſt, ſaying, *that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had given him that Meduill for a Token, that whenſoever he ſent it to his Majeſty, there ſhould come an Army forthwith*: ſo at the very inſtant there were 7 Feluca's diſpatch'd towards the ſaid Army, to ſol-

ſollicit it ſhould come away for the ſuccour of the City, and moſt faithful Napolitan people.

Upon the 7. of the ſame Moneth, the Bread was commanded to be made at twenty four Ounces, by reaſon of ſcarcity of Corn; but the poorer ſort of people extreamly murmuring hereat, it was forced to be made at five toneſſes the loaf, for fear of ſome Revolutions.

Advice was brought that from *Calabria* there came four thouſand ſouldiers under the conduct of *Polito Paſtana* of *Salerno*, who had executed an hundred perſons in that City for their inſurrections, reducing alſo *Cava* and *Nooera* to a firm obedience. The people impriſoned three *Walloons* upon ſome jealouſies of Treaſon.

The eighth of the ſame, the Duke of *Guiſe* review'd all the poſts with much vigilancy, accompanied with his moſt underſtanding Officers, giving ſtrict Orders every where to look to their Charge; The people were conſtrain'd to ſend forth ſome Brigades out of the City to preſerve the Market folks and others from plundring.

The Duke cauſed three Bans to be publiſhed; one concerning the Gunpowder, the other to regulate the Markets: and the third, that whoſoever did not come to keep his watch, he ſhould forfeit ſo much.

The City began to be ſcant of Corn, ſo that much bread was made of Indian Wheat: Upon the 12. of *December* the Caſtles began to give hot ſalutes to the Citizens, and the *Spaniards* ſallied towards the *Dogana*, where the Son of Regent *Caſanate* was ſlain, with divers other perſons of quality, and a Cavalier of *Sant*

Jago was one of them; there were fifty wounded men carried to the Caſtle: *Don Joſeppe de Sangro* alſo fell within the ditches of the entrenchments, ſo that his bod ycould not be reſcued: The *Spaniards* made this fight as it was ſaid, of purpoſe to divert the Duke of *Guiſe* from going to the Countrey towards *Averſa*, with 6000. Foot, and 1500. Horſe, which he had determined to do that day.

Yet the Duke of *Guiſe* went on in his Deſign, and with 15 Troops of Horſe, 14. pieces of Cannon, and 4000. Foot, he march'd towards *Juliano*, and ſo to *Averſa*; he had 20. Carts, beſides his train of Artillery: The people renew'd the Order, *That none ſhould wear Cloaks that very day.* The Duke of *Guiſe* being come to *Juliano* with ſuch a force, the Guardian *Giacomo Roſſo* preſented him the Keys of that place kept formerly by the Duke of *Mataluni*; ſo that he recruited his Army there to 15000. Combatants making *Juliano* his randevouz: When he was departed, the Caſtles did ſo let fly their Ordnance, as if the day of Judgement were come. In *San Lorenzo* the *Carmine*, and *San Carbonaro*, the Bells rung out to give Alarms, and thoſe ſhootings began an hour before day, and continued all the morning; they ſallied out of the Caſtles with much Reſolution, and paſſed through ſome of the Trenches, advancing as far as S. *Peter* the Martyr, where the groſs of the peoples Army falling upon them, they made a very handſome retreat, and got back to their poſts; notwithſtanding, there was an ambuſh made for them in the way, which they avoyded, but with the loſs of the third part of their number; that Evening there came tidings that Count *Converſano* had burnt *Fratta Ficciola* with great ſlaughter.

After-

Afterwards it was inordered; that the Duke of *Guiſe* ſhould be treated his Highneſs; He was now at *Juliano*, where among other things he found 4000. ſacks of Grain: He put forth an Order, *That none ſhould part from the preſent Army which he had then, under pain of death.* In *Naples* there were hot doings the 14. of *December*, both in Caſtles and City, and one unlucky Bullet did good execution againſt *Caſtel-novo*, for it battered down a little Turret, and made a breach in the Wall.

The cry was ſtill *The French Army will come*; but ſome ſaid, 'twas but a Fancie: News came that the Duke of *Guiſe* not being able to lodge all his men in *Juliano*, he was forced to find them Quarter in the places circumjacent. The buſineſs was ſtill hot in *Naples*, and many skirmiſhes on both parties. A company of *Lazzari* were aſſaulted by ſome of the Duke of *Mataluni's* men, whereof the Duke of *Guiſe* having notice, he got preſently a Horſe-back, and with a choice number went to their ſuccour, ſo there was a tough Diſpute wherein many of the people periſh'd, and twenty of the *Lazzari*.

In *Naples* there were ſome ſuſpected of foul play, and to have intelligence with the Caſtle, among whom, the Captain of the Poſt hard by Saint *Domingo Suriano*, and others of the Houſe of *Colentano*, who were all impriſoned by the people; ſome of them freed themſelves, but others were condemn'd to die, and executed.

A Mariner come from *Genoa* reported that he had ſeen at *Piombino* thirty four French Veſſels under ſail deſign'd for theſe Seas, and that others who were their conſorts were ſcatter'd by a violent tempeſt.

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It was given out, that the Duke of *Guiſe* had ſent a Herald to aſſign a day of battel to *Tuttavilla*, who was in *Averſa*, and that he anſwered, *That he much wondred that the moſt Chriſtian King, and he himſelf being a Prince of the Houſe of Lorrain, who had ſo many Obligations to his Catholick Majeſty, ſhould offer to aſſiſt the vileſt people of* Naples. The Duke replied, That the King of *France* being the Protector of the oppreſſed, as it appear'd to him the *Napolitans* now were, had commanded him to defend them in their juſt priviledges; therefore he ſent him notice that he ſhould make himſelf ready for combat, for he was reſolv'd to have a battel.

There were the day following a Fleet diſcovered at Sea, and ſome thought it was the French *Armada*, and ſo rejoyced exceedingly; But they of *Caſtel Ovo*, thought it to be a Fleet of *Spaniards*, conſiſting of twenty three Veſſels; thereupon up went the Flags within the Caſtles, crying out, *Armada de Cielo, Armada Catholica*, the Armada of Heaven, the Catholick Army: Others ſaid, it was the *Indian Plate-Fleet* which was come to ſuccour them here: This bruit ran through all *Toledo* ſtreet; afterwards from the Caſtle they ſpied ſix more; they were all about two miles diſtant from the ſhore; ſo night came on, that they could ſee no more for that time.

The next morning that Fleet proved to be *French* indeed, which came to aſſiſt the people of *Naples*, as they made their approach towards the ſhore, they reduced themſelves to the form of a half Moon, as if they came to beſiege the *Spaniſh Fleet*, which was in poſt. The *Spaniſh* Admiral ſeeing that *French Fleet* ſailing towards the ſhore, he wondred at the raſh-

raſhneſs of thoſe who had the guidance of it, that they would offer to enter into that Gulf, having no poſt of ſecurity: therefore he gave out a *Rodomontado* that he would not leave a Veſſel unſunk of them. 'Twas thought that Fleet would ſail towards *Poſilipo* to diſimbark ſome men and ammunition, and ſo depart.

The *Napolitan* people finding it was a *French Fleet*, diſplayed their Colours up and down the City, and rais'd up the great Standard with the Image of the Lady of *Carmine*, of *San Gennaro*, and other Protectors of *Naples*, with the Arms of the Royal Republick; and thoſe of *France*, and all being brought to the Church of *Carmine*, ſolemn Maſs was ſung in preſence of the Duke of *Guiſe* (who was now returned to *Naples* for the timee) and *Gennaro Arneſe* the Captain General, with an incredible multitude of people about them; and after Maſs the Standard was ſet up in the baſtion of *Carmine*, by divers of the principal Officers, and the great Guns went off every where in token of joy.

The next day there came on ſhore many Commanders and others from the ſaid *French Fleet*: they landed alſo ſix hundred Cows and Buffalo's; which the people took for proviſion for City and Souldiery: The *French Fleet* kept ſtill in form of a half Moon; and it was a goodly ſight to behold it; it conſiſted, as formerly was ſaid, of twenty eight great Veſſels, and one ſmall one; they kept their diſtance ſo far, that they were out of the reach of the *Spaniſh Fleet*, or Caſtles.

There came about this time a Declaration ſet forth by the *Napolitans*, that they never had done, nor

in

intended to do any thing againſt the Nobility and Gentry, whereat divers did very much wonder, conſidering the ſtate of things then.

The next day *Ginnaro Arneſe* reſign'd his Generalſhip with great applauſe of the people; who cried out aloud, *Let the Duke of Guiſe, let the Duke of Guiſe live*: There was a purpoſe thereupon to make him *Doge* of the Royal Republick of *Naples* ſix years, and the ſaid *Arneſe* Governour of the *Baſtion* of the *Carmine*, till ſome of the Caſtles ſhould be taken, allowing him twelve thouſand Duckets proviſion *per annum*. The Duke alſo aſſured him of the greateſt Offices of truſt that could be in the ſaid Republick.

That Evening the ſix thouſand Sacks of Corn which the Duke of *Guiſe* had found in *Juliano* was brought to *Naples* for ſupply of the City; and the Duke of *Guiſe* parted again for *Juliano*.

There was great expectation what would become of the two great Fleets at Sea; but in the interim by diſtreſſe of Weather two Veſſels were ſunk; one on this ſide *Poſilipo*: the ſecond t'other ſide towards *Chaia*: The firſt ſaved her men, but they were all caſt away in the other; and it was a ruthfull ſight to behold Men ſwimming, being cloſed arm in arm.

They ſay, that there was another ſunk, and two more were boarded; ſo that with thoſe of *Caſtleamare*, they accountd fourteen Veſſels in all, and one more loſt in full Sea five Tartana's: The Spaniſh Fleet had the Winde on their ſide at firſt, but then it turned contrary; in ſo much That the French Fleet followed the Spaniſh almoſt under Caſtle *Ovo*, and the Tower of Saint *Vincent*,

Vincent, by perpetual ſhooting; ſo that this night there were great expreſſions of joy in *Naples*, and the Bells rung *à Gloria*.

The Duke of *Turſis* had Order from the Caſtle to propoſe a Truce for three hours, which laſted above ſix between the Caſtle and the Town: The rumour ran, that the French Fleet was gone very ill handled, and alſo diſguſted by the people, who would not conſigne the Baſtion of *Carmine* into the French hands; and there wanted not thoſe who painted out the Frenchman to the life, and exaggerated his ill qualities. It was given out, that the French Fleet had disimbarked both men and victuals at *Bagnoli*.

It was Chriſtmas-day; and in honour of that holy Tide there was a ceſſation of Arms on both ſides, and no hurt done: On the peoples ſide there was a Letter intercepted from *Tuttavilla* to the Viceroy, wherein he complained that he could not furniſh him with either men or money, therefore he advis'd him to manage the buſineſs as well as he could; he expreſs'd likewiſe, that they had ſcarce a ſhirt left amongſt them; for all went to make clouts for the wounded men.

The Galley *Santa Agata* went voluntarily to find the French Fleet, which came on almoſt under the command of *Caſtelnovo*, putting it ſelf in the poſture of an half-moon: there were among them three veſſels ſo huge that they ſeemed as ſo many Mountains in the Sea: They came upon the point of *Puſilipo*, and got off again clear by the favour of the wind: The dearth of bread increaſed in the City of *Naples*, which made their ſpirits to faint ſomewhat; yet the next day they advanced towards the Caſtle of Saint *Elmo*, and the Spaniards ſallying out towards them, they loſt five and twenty

twenty of their men. There was a plot discovered for the murthering of the Duke of *Tursis*, who had been lately taken prisoner, and the Complices received their condign punishment. *Don John* of *Austria*'s Steward came in a Feluca of purpose, with white silk Flags, to treat with the people for the freedom of the Duke of *Tursis*, and a Ransome was put upon him of fourty thousand Duckets.

There came a recruit of three thousand men from *Farino* for the service of the people; their Leader was *Antonio Donato*, who had the title of Camp-Master from the Duke of *Guise*: The Spaniards took a Feluca that was coming from *Pozzuolo* full of people of good quality; but it cost them dear; for among others a Knight of S. *Jago* was slain in the action, three hurt, whereof one was a Captain of note; the weight and price of bread was regulated.

There came tidings, that the City of *Aversa* was yielded up, which had been so well fortified: The people took likewise *Caviano*, where there were divers Cavaliers mingled with Spaniards, so that the Camp-master *Tuttavilla* fled into *Capoa* with hundreds more: *Cerra* also made a rendition of it self; The Duke of *Guise* appointed Governours in those places according; and there were fourty thousand measures of Corn brought to *Naples* from those places, for the common sustenance of the people.

Don John of *Austria* sent to the Duke of *Guise* an offer of three thousand Duckets for the Duke of *Tursis* by a Spanish Camp-Master: The Duke answered, *That the City of* Naples *wanted no money; and when he would yield the Castles, and the Fleet of Gallies, the Duke of* Tursis *should be given up.* The Tower of *Anuntiata*, a Post of great

great conſequence was taken by the people, and likewiſe all the Advenues about *Caſtelamana*; the Poſt of *San Leonardo* was alſo reduced to the peoples obedience. There was a hot diſpute between the Spaniards and the people at *Chaia*, where the peoples Souldiers advanced as far as *Pedro de Toledo's* houſe: A Letter of *Don John* of *Auſtria's* intercepted going to *Sicily*, wherein he inordered Cardinal *Trivultio* to ſend the *Sicilian Armada* hither, for preſerving of *Naples*, which with the whole Kingdom was in danger to be loſt.

The firſt day of the year 1648. there came letters from divers places in *Apulia*, from the *Capipopolo* there, That they had twenty thouſand good Combatants ready to aſſiſt the Royal Republick of *Naples*, if need were: An Alfarez going that day to the Elect of the people for Corn to make bread for his Souldiers, and the Elect refuſing, the Alfarez took out his Poniard, and would have ſtab'd the Elect; whereupon the Alfarez was taken and hanged that very day in the Market-place. The Duke of *Guiſe* removed his dwelling to the Palace of the Prince of *Santo Buono*, in S. *John* of *Carbonaro*.

The Collateral Council gave the Duke of *Arcos* to underſtand, that he ſhould ſit no more among them in quality of Viceroy, but that his Highneſs ſhould Govern; but this was done, as 'twas thought, in policy, to induce the people to a conformity; but 'tis certain that *Don John*, ſpeaking of him, ſaid, *Vayaſe en hora mala che ha hecho perder eſte Reyno a mi Padre*: *Let him go, in an ill hour; for he hath loſt my Father this Kingdom.* There were two attempts made upon *Pozzuolo* by the people; but they were repulſed both times. Letters came to the Duke of *Guiſe* from *Abruzzo*, That they were ready to ſerve the Republick upon all occaſions, and to obey their Summons.

Don

Don John of *Auſtria* ſent an Expreſs to the Baron that they ſhould make themſelves ready, and appear i the Field in a Body. The Judge *Onufrio* was ſent t *Santa Clara*, to perſwade them to render themſelves t his Catholick Majeſty, alledging how that that grea King had long Arms; but the people fell a laughing a the Judge.

There was News brought that the paſſage of *Scafat* was re-gain'd, whereupon there was great rejoycing i the City; a ſpecial Guard of Halberdiers was appointe to attend the Duke of *Guiſe*; the Governour of *Salern* came to do him reverence, bringing him a preſent o four choice Ginets with rich Saddles, and the Arms o the Duke upon them. There came alſo 2 *Capopoli* from the Territories of *Otranto* to do reverence to the Duke of *Guiſe*, with Preſents and aſſurances that they were at the diſpoſing of the Royal Republick. Moſt of the Judges were removed through all the Tribunals of *Naples*, and well-affected men put in.

On the other ſide *Don John* inordered ſome part of his Fleet to go to *Sardinia* to fetch men and munition. There came news alſo from *Rome*, that the *Conde d' Ognate* (who had been Embaſſadour in *England*, *Anno* 1635.) had a Commiſſion to be the Viceroy of *Naples*. There came alſo a Courier from *Milan*, that there were three Regiments appointed and ready to ſerve His Catholick Majeſty for the quieting of *Naples*.

Thereupon the next day there was a moſt terrible fight made betwixt the Caſtle and the City for 4 hours together, wherein ſome hundreds periſhed on both ſides; the morning after, the Duke of *Arcos* with his Family departed, and the Caſtles gave him a Fare-

well;

well; that afternoon *Don John* of *Auſtria* made a *Cavulcata* to *Jeſu novo*, where he lighted and went to Church to be ſworn Viceroy for the time, whereupon *Te Deum* was ſolemnly ſung; then he return'd to the Caſtle by the ſtreet of *Incoronata*, where the great Guns went off for joy.

A general Pardon was publiſh'd that day by *Don John* of *Auſtria*; whereupon the grave Judge *Onufrio di Palma* made a moving eloquent Speech to the people, that ſince the Duke of *Arcos* with the chiefeſt Incendiaries were gone, and that they now had a Kings Son, ſo gallant a young Prince, to govern them, it was high time for them to return to their former obedience to their Monarch and lawful King, who had maintain'd them in peace and plenty ſo many years, and now did make a gracious offer to take off all kinde of Gabels, and grant a general *Indulto* or Pardon. The people anſwered, *That if the* Spaniards *would go home to their own Countrey, the Peace was made.* So this alteration of Governour wrought little effect for the preſent, but both parties jear'd one another; ſo that the Phlegm and longanimity of the *Spaniard* did wonderfully appear in theſe Traverſes of affairs.

The Report was very rife that the *Conde d'Ognate* was preparing to come from *Rome* with a Recruit of 1500 choice men for the ſervice of his Catholick Majeſty, and to be Viceroy of *Naples*. In the mean time the War did not languiſh a whit; for the people were now beleaguering *Surrento* and *Pozzuolo* with much reſolution; ſo that the noiſe of the Cannons was heard from *Naples*. News was brought that in *Santa Maria de Capua* many of the people were ſlain, which did much exaſperate matters as they then ſtood.

There was a new Election of Deputies made; Prior *Caracciola*, *Don Diomede Caraffa*, and *Marco Antonio Gennaro* were appointed for the Nobles and City, who expos'd to his Highneſs the grievous calamities and confuſion that ſo flouriſhing a Kingdom was reduc'd unto by reaſon of the preſent Tumults; that the people took up Arms for no other end but to recover their Liberty and Livelihood; that they might be the better able to ſerve his Catholick Majeſty, and continue in their fidelity to their natural King; and for the future they offer'd to keep Arms no more in their houſes, but live quietly, and in brotherly concord one with another.

The next morning there came thirty thouſand Ducates from *Spain* for the ſupport of the War: that Afternoon the Duke of *Mataluni* came to *Naples*, to do reverence to his Highneſs; and a Rumour ran that two Cardinals were to come from *Rome* with the *Conde d'Ognate* to accommodate matters: The people receiv'd a foul Repulſe before *Surrevto*; inſomuch that they were forc'd to raiſe the Siege with much loſs. The like ill ſucceſs they had before *Puzzuolo*; The Duke of *Guiſe* did a notable piece of Juſtice upon a *French* Baron, who had held intelligence with the *Puzzolani*, and under-hand had been a means to convey them corn and other proviſions. The people put to death a *Franciſcan* Frier, a man of an ill life, and a diſhonour to his Frock.

Notwithſtanding the fair hopes of Accommodation, yet for two days and nights there was nothing but fighting and skirmiſhing at every Poſt; inſomuch that there was a computation made of near upon five hundred ſlain on both ſides in the ſpace of fourty hours

There

There was order given out that the *Lazzari* which are the ſcum of the *Neapolitan* people, being moſt of them Porters, Scavengers and Tankerd-bearers, having now grown very innſolent, ſhould be ſuppreſs'd.

There was new Money ſtamp'd with the Arms of the Royal Republick. The ſame night *Antonio Manella* Elect of the people was ſlain by *Jacomo Roſſo* Camp-maſter of the people, by order of the Duke of *Guiſe*, chopping off his head afterwards, and carrying it up and down the City upon a Halberd, and his body was dragg'd to the Market-place, and ſo hang'd by the one foot, becauſe he had ſecretly conveyed Corn to the *Spaniards*.

The next day divers kinſmen and acquaintance of the Duke of *Guiſe* came to the City. *Gennaro Arneſe* Governour of the *Baſtion* of *Carmine* having had private intelligence that the Duke of *Guiſe* had a Deſign to introduce the *French*, and make himſelf King; the ſaid *Gennaro*, together with *Vincenzo Andrea* and a great multitude of Citizens, moſt whereof were on horſ-back, rid up and down the City, and cried, *Viva la Republica, Viva il Popolo*; At which Rumour every one did ſhut up his Shop and his Doors, and the City was generally in Arms; which being underſtood by the Duke of *Guiſe*, he commanded his Regiment of Horſe to be preſently put in equipage, calling together all his Confidents, making all of them a good Squadron before his Palace; and *Arneſe* paſſing by at that time with his Brigade, he was ſo ſaluted with ſome Muskets that ſix of his men drop'd down dead, which made the reſt betake themſelves to flight: the Duke afterwards rid up and down the Streets, and the peo-

ple cried out, *Viva la Republica, Viva il Duca di Guiſa, Viva ſu altezza*; And ſo going to the *Carmine* he had ſome conference with *Gennaro Arneſe*, whereupon all was quieted in a marvellous ſuddenneſs, conſidering the quality of the Commotion.

The firſt of *February* 1648. The Caſtle of S. *Elmo* put up the royal Standard, upon diſcovering three Gallies, one whereof was the *Capitana* of *Naples*, wherein was imbarqu'd the *Conde d'Ognate*; upon his arrival to the Poſt he was ſaluted by all the Caſtles, firſt by *Caſtelovo*, then by *Caſtelnovo*, and laſtly by the Caſtle St. *Elmo*. The *Baſtion* of *Carmine* did alſo ſalute him, but it was with Bullets, as he paſſed by, whereby three of the Gally-ſlaves and two more were ſlain, which caus'd him to remove into a Feluca, and ſo went firſt to ſalute his royal Highneſs, and then into the Palace, where he was attended by the *Collateral Council* and all the Nobility, with all the *Punctilio's* of Ceremony.

There happen'd a great Commotion at this time among the people and Citizens of *Naples*; ſome crying up *Spain*, others *France*, ſome *The Parliament* of *England*, and others the *Republick*: ſo that every one began to arm, and it was like to produce very ill conſequences, unleſs the Duke of *Guiſe* by a *French* boldneſs and reſolution had appeas'd the uproar.

The D. of *Guiſe* reform'd the Officers of the *Militia*, which tended afterwards to the advantage of his Catholick Majeſties ſervice. He ſent alſo *Manifeſto's* to the Nobles throughout the Kingdom, that they ſhould inform the people, That for the future no Gabels or Impoſitions ſhould be laid upon them, but new Graces and Conceſſion ſhould be done them, provided they would con-

continue in their loyalty and devotion to the Royal Republique.

The Marqueſs of *Turiano* took the command of the reform'd Souldiery, *Biaſio di Foſſo* being now dead: All the *Soldadeſca* with their Officers interven'd to ſee the ſolemnity, and among others the Marqueſs of *Rattivelle.*

Upon the thirteenth of *February* 1648. The Royal Republick of *Naples* did eſtabliſh certain Senators, with the conſent of the Duke of *Guiſe* and the People, together with the approbation of the Councel of State and War; and they were ſix in number, three Noble men, and 3. Citizens.

Don Diomede Carratta
Ceſare de Bologna, } For the Nobles.
The Prince *della Roeca*

Auguſtin Mollo,
Gennaro Arneſe, } Were choſen for the people.
Vincent d'Andrea

It was alſo determin'd that there ſhould be Elected two Senators for every Province throughout the whole Kingdome, which were Twelve in all; ſo that the whole Number would come to twenty four; Twelve for the Nobles, and Twelve for the People, to avoid Confuſion that might ariſe from a greater Number. Moreover, it was Ordered that certain Officers ſhould be elected for the government of the Cities and Towns with Subaltern Inſtruments under them; ſpecially for the Government of *Saponara*, and the two Provinces of *Calabria.* The ſame

day those new Officers which had been chosen formerly were put in possession of their authority derived from the Republick, both in the *Vicaria* and other Tribunals, who were to regulate themselves according to the new model.

The new Viceroy did stir himself notably, and left no stone unremoved to settle Peace and quietness, thereupon he did insinuate into many of the Captains and Citizens.

The sixteenth of *February* a Brigade of the people went by night under the Conduct of a *Genovese*, called *Colonel Grillo*, and brought with them scaling Ladders, with other Instruments to surprize the Town of *Surrento*; but they within having timely notice thereof prepared accordingly, and sallied upon them, with much Animosity and Courage, which caused a great slaughter of the people, and divers were taken prisoners; the said *Grillo* had both his arms bruised, so that the rest were put to flight, leaving behind them Bag and Baggage, with all their scaling Ladders, and Instruments.

His Excellency understanding, from *Genoa*, that there were fourteen Vessels laden with Corn to come for the service of the City from *Provence* in *France*, he went in person with some of his Cape-officers to *Nisita*, whither he carried a train of Artillery, with munition for mouth and War, and plac'd there a hundred Spaniards in Garrison.

Tidings came, that the Prince of *Montesarchia* had reduc'd the City and Castle of *Ariano* to the Devotion of his Catholick Majesty; at which time he had taken a Convoy of four hundred Mules laden with Corn; he cut off the noses and ears of the chiefest Conductors

ductors, who would obſtinately reſiſt, and be of the *Freneh* party.

The Prince of *Rocca Maria* had alſo brought divers places of conſideration to their wonted Allegeance, and among others *Sporlongo*, a Paſs of very great Conſequence to go and come from *Rome*, where there was a hot Diſpute before a Rendition would be made by the Governour and inhabitants of that place, whereof divers were ſlain, and the Town plunder'd.

There arrived the firſt of *April*, 1648. in the Port of *Naples* a Veſſel from *Malaga* with five hundred Spaniards, a great proportion of Victuals and Arms: This Ship gave notice that there were eight more under ſail, and divers other from ſeveral Ports in *Spain*, to come for the ſervice of his Majeſty in *Naples*. There came alſo two Gallies from *Genoa*, with two hundred thouſand of Ducates put up in Cheſts, a hundred Barrels of Powder, Salt-Peter, with an infinite number of Bullets, great ſtore of Match, with many ſorts of edible Commodities.

There came alſo an Embaſſadour from *Malta*, with a ſplendid train of Cavaliers, who were received by his Highneſs *Don John of Auſtria* with extraordinary expreſſions of benignity: The *Conde d' Ognate* provided them Coaches to go up and down the City from the Palace. The Duke of *Guiſe* conſidering the great hazard and hurt which might befall thoſe Corn ſhips that came from *Province*, for the ſervice of the *Napolitan* Republick, ſpecially now that the Spaniards had impatroniz'd themſelves of the Poſt of *Niſita*, and ſo ſtrongly fortified it: He went with a conſiderable Army of Horſe and Foot, with a train of Artillery, and divers *French* Commanders, and three thou-

ſand of the City Souldiers upon a deſign to reduce that place to the diſpoſition of the Republick.

The ſixth of the ſame Moneth, his *Highneſs* and the Viceroy, with great numbers of Barons, Cavaliers, and a numerous *Soldadeſca*, with all the choiceſt and moſt magnanimous Commanders, ſallied out of the Caſtle with all the privacy that could poſſibly be about twelve a Clock at night, having formerly implor'd the Divine help, and ſo march'd down towards the City: He had a train of choice Artillery along with him, and divers other Military Inſtruments, with good ſtore of fire-works: He came firſt to the *Ciſterna del' Oglio*, with all his Army, and caus'd the Church of *Jeſus*, which was contiguous to the place, to be gently opened; where having made fervent Oriſons to the bleſſed Redeemer of man, he deſir'd Father *Gerunda* to confeſs him, which he did, and afterwards he took the holy Communion; the Viceroy with the chiefeſt Commanders did the like. Then he inordered a Wall to be batter'd down which join'd to *San Sebaſtian*, and ſo paſs'd to *Porta Alba*: Being happily advanc'd ſo far he mounted his Ginet, and rid towards the ſtreet of *Conſtantinople* through a throng of Musketeers; whereof ſome ſhot, others being aſtoniſh'd at ſo ſudden a ſurprize, ſtood amaz'd. Thence he went on to Saint *Aniello's* ſtreet, and the Virgins quarter, where the moſt civil ſort of people did inhabit, who were moſt of them alwayes well inclin'd to the King.

The Archbiſhop *Filomarino* was appointed to meet him, which he did, together with the Biſhop of *Averſa* the Lord *Caratta*: Then he march'd towards the Palace of the Duke of *Guiſe*, who togethrr with *Pulumbo*

Iumbo were abſent, which was a mighty advantage to the buſineſs; and after ſome musket-ſhot the Palace yielded; nor would the great Cannon which was planted there go off, though fire was put to it; ſo that all things ſeemed to conſpire to make this Enterprize happy.

He marched thence to the great Market-place; and approaching the great Baſtion of *Carmine*, where *Gennaro Arneſe* was, with three hundred ſelect Souldiers of the people; he ſent him word that it was expedient that the ſaid Torrion or Baſtion ſhould be put into his hands for his Majeſties Service; and if he would not conform to ſo juſt a demand, he left him to conſider what an act of diſloyalty it would be: *Arneſe* calling his beſt thoughts to conſultation, held it a deſperate temerity to refuſe, conſidering that at the end he might be conſtrained to do it; ſo he came forth, and preſented the Keys to his Highneſs, proſtrating his perſon before him: Thereupon *Don John* imployed *Fra Paolo Venati*, a Knight of *Malta*, a Commander of renowned valour, and of high eſteem among the people, to let them know, That it was his pleaſure to grant them an *Indulto* or general Pardon, with an abolition of the Gabels, and of all faults, provided they did preſently range themſelves to their wonted allegiance. Hereupon the people remained ſatisfied; but they deſired to have that grace declared unto them by *Don John* of *Auſtria* himſelf, being ſo great a Prince of the Imperial Houſe of *Auſtria*; So when he came out of the Church the people deſired His Highneſs that he would be pleaſed to pronounce with his own mouth what he promiſed by the Cavalier of *Malta*; whereupon he uttered aloud what the ſaid Cavalier had ſaid before, aſſuring them beſides

beſides of further demonſtrations of Grace from his Father: So that huge croud of people gave ſuch an applauſe that might have rent the Air as far as the middle Region.

This heroick Enterpriſe took effect almoſt without any effuſion of blood at all; only two Spaniſh Captains periſhed, and one of the peoples, with ſome few wounded; all which may be imputed to a ſpecial providence of God in the firſt place, and then to the proweſs of a young General, and prudence of a grave Viceroy; And laſtly, to the abſence of the Duke of *Guiſe*, who was much taxed of inadviſedneſs to leave the City, as matters then ſtood.

The next morning betimes the Duke of *Turſis* was ſeen walking among the people in the Market-place, with his Nephew the Prince of *Avella*, with their naked ſwords in hand, among a great confluence of people, who cried out, *Viva Spagna, viva ill Duca de Turſis*; So all the Bells rang out *à Gloria*, and every one was as it were wild with gladneſs.

That afternoon there were four hundred Spaniards put into the Torrion of *Carmine* for a Garriſon, where there were eighteen pieces of great Ordnance; among them there were fourty Italians: So all the reſt of the poſts of the City were ſecured, together with *Chaia*. All other places in the Country rendred themſelves upon diſcretion, when they underſtood this notable news, and particularly *Averſa*, notwithſtanding that *Palumbo*, a great ſtickler for the people, and in ſingular eſteem, was there with conſiderable Forces.

The next day the noiſe was, that the Duke of *Guiſe*, hearing the dreadful news, did caſt about how he might return to *Rome* with all his Camerades; which being come

ome to the knowledge of *Don Pompeo Tuttavilla*, he ent in queſt of him; and being come to the Countrey f *Moſone*, a little diſtant from the City of *Capua*, he et him; and although the Duke made notable reſi-ance, yet at laſt he was forced to yield himſelf. and ſo e was clap'd up in the Caſtle of *Capua*, and removed hence to *Garta*. The Collateral Council ſate upon him, and condemn'd him to dy; but *Don John* pre-ented that, ſaying, *It was more fitting to ſend him Pri-ſoner to* Spain.

Paſtina who would not conform nor accept thoſe gracious conditions from *Don John*, got two Feluca's, and with all his own and the plundred Goods he had from divers, ſail'd for *Ligorno*.

All thoſe monſtrous tumults of *Naples* being now quaſh'd, the *Conde d'Ognate* ſent for the Camp-maſter *Scipio Latro*, Brother to the Lord Regent *Latro*, who by the Marchioneſs of *Vaſto* was appointed Governour of the Iſle of *Iſtria*, the Viceroy gave him a Patent to that purpoſe,& beſides made him Camp-maſter Gene-ral in the ſaid Iſle;he told him beſides that he had re-ceiv'd advice how a great *French Armada* made her ap-proach; therefore it was fitting he ſhould prepare ſtrength accordingly to reſiſt; The Camp-maſter an-ſwer'd him, that at that very inſtant he would go, and finde out the ſaid *French*; ſo the Viceroy com-mending his promptitude preſented him with a Purſe-full of Piſtols. He had no ſooner ſet foot upon the Iſle of *Iſtria* but the *French* Fleet appear'd; which draw-ing towards the City of *Naples* did ſtay a while be-fore the Houſe of the ſaid Camp-maſter General at *Ciattamone*, in form of a Half-Moon: The Caſtle *Dellovo* diſcharg'd ſome Pieces at them, but the Bullets could

could not reach. Towards night the *French* went to *Pusilipo*, the next day they attempted to dis-imbarque at *Istria*, but they were hindred; so understanding how matters had pass'd at *Naples*, when they had rov'd up and down those Seas some days, and taken some few Tartana's, they set sail for *Porto Longone*.

A little after this when things were pretty well setled, the Viceroy commanded *Gennaro Arnese* to be shut up in prison, who had been Captain General of the people a long time, during the greatest brunt of the Commotion; The pretence was that he was thought to have intelligence with that *French* Fleet, notwitstanding that his Highness had comprehended him before in the general pardon, and conferr'd an Office upon him of five thousand Ducates *per annum*, promising him besides the Cross of *Santiago*: the proofs were such against him that he was condemn'd to die; so there was a Scaffold erected before the Castle, where he receiv'd an honourable Death by having his Head severed from his body.

There were also three Mariners, who had brought the Duke of *Guise* to *Naples*, executed that day; There were divers other condemn'd to suffer death; but his Highness, *Don John* of *Austria*, going one day to the great Market-place where there were Gibbets set up to execute a great many more, the women did importune him with their Petitions; whereupon he referring them to the Castle, the Gibbets were all taken down, and the condemned persons sent to serve in the Gallies.

The next day *Don John* of *Austria* imbarquing himself in a huge Fleet of Galleons and Gallies, hois'd sail for *Sicily*, having been so fortunate as to repress those pro-

prodigious uproars, and leave *Naples* ſetled in a perfect peace.

Sic furor evanuit tenues popularis in auras.

The *Flema Spagnuola*, the ſtaidneſs, longanimity, and conſtancy of the *Spaniard* (for which he is ſo much cried up) was not diſcerned more in any of their proceedings elſewhere, then by their carriage in ſuffering a good while, and afterwards by ſuppreſſing theſe Commotions.

Moreover, the *Conde d'Ognate*, the new Viceroy, like a new Broom, ſwept all clean, and carried himſelf with that dexterity and diligence, that by degrees he found out the chiefeſt Fomentors, whereof he hath diſpatch'd away divers to the other world; and the Inquiſition is not yet ended, but ſome ſuffer daily, directly, or collaterally; And touching the Taxes or Gabels, he hath found out other ways to raiſe Summs equivalent unto them for the ſervice of the King his Maſter.

FINIS.